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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Industry May Save Self

Labor Head Fights Age Limits

Irish State Clips Crown Ties

Hitler Orders No Propaganda

Japan Loans on Excess Rice

Zep Brings Vision to Seville

AMERICAN industry's pathway is given new turns by swift developments of a day. Henry Ford ceases to threaten the NRA and bows to it, in part, by statement of his company that hours and wages reports will be forthcoming; if there is to be any actual resistance it will come on Mr. Ford's familiar opposition to collective bargaining. Meanwhile Gerard Swope, head of the General Electric, warns that industry must undertake stricter supervision of itself or else the Government will do so. He would make much of the NRA program permanent. His supertrade organization would have three divisions, covering distributors, manufacturers, and associations—Mr. Swope sees industry preserving its initiative by fixing its own fences.

¶ Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins goes on record against age limits for mature workers. She replies to a proposal of the Civil Service Commission by saying she is opposed to restricting jobs in or out of government employ to workers under 40 or even under 50. She holds that in many positions mature judgment is essential, experience invaluable, and willingness to modify personalities a large asset—But the true value of the older worker must shine out of his own thinking.

¶ The Irish Free State snips three of the threads that still bound it to the British Crown. The Senate passes bills which transfer the right to recommend expenditures from the Governor-General, the King's representative, to the Executive Council, which nullify the royal right to withhold assent from bills, and which abolish the citizen's right of appeal to the King's Privy Council. The last measure is important. Dublin assumes to alter the Anglo-Irish Treaty without London's consent—Britain, openly affronted, may make a forceful reply.

¶ Woman's Day at Chicago's Century of Progress finds Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt talking effectively to 8000 women. She believes the Government's great social experiment will succeed, not through leadership, but through complete coöperation. To her this is an exciting time, with the opportunity to make a new social life and greater happiness. The plan will win if women give not only of what they have, but equally of what they are. They must help their neighbors and not be afraid—"We shall never work this thing out through fear."

¶ Chancellor Hitler of Germany declares he has strictly forbidden National Socialists to carry on propaganda abroad. Austria knows it is not embraced in the statement; Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Denmark will ask that the promise be kept. The real purpose is believed to be to influence the U. S. congressional investigating committee whose chairman believes propaganda has been rampant for two years. Heinz Spanknoebel, leading propagandist in New York, disappears when a warrant for him issues—He is believed to be trying to escape from America.

¶ Japan takes a second step to prevent confusion through overproduction of a staple. To supplement the Rice Control Act, the Agriculture and Forestry Office decides to store 25,000,000 bushels of unhulled rice of the 1933 crop, loans equal to the minimum price will be advanced to the farmers. If held for a full year the grain will be purchased by the Government at this price. The plan goes into operation with many misgivings—Japan has yet to develop America's easy daring in seeking to repress nature's abundance.

¶ Mexico bemoans the fading of the United States as its best paying patron of wickedness. America already has beer, expects early repeal of prohibition, and now permits race-track gambling in many states. So glittering Tia Juana, city of 10,000 across the border from San Diego, Calif., which has entertained the occupants of 20,000 automobiles in a day, closes its chief cafés and prepares to melt back into the desert. But in providing its own liquor and gambling the United States eschews that word "wickedness"—It poses to the world merely as "liberal."

¶ Seville, Spain, thrills to see the Graf Zeppelin loom out of the twilight. The huge airship halts near the Tower of Gold for a short break in the flight from Akron, Ohio, to Friedrichshafen, Germany. Seville is swept back four centuries in memory, to days when the ships of Columbus, Ponce de Leon, Cortez and other conquerors came up the Guadalquiver from the New World to unload at the Tower of Gold the treasure which was to make Spain commercial and art mistress of Europe. Now airliners from the New World—Experienced Seville trembles before the wonders of days so soon to come.

Dry Strategists

Upper, by Eugene L. Ray, Evanston, Ill. Lower, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, New President of National W. C. T. U. Lower—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Retiring President.

Work of W.C.T.U. Kept Up in Face Of Repeal Trend

Mrs. Smith Takes Place of Mrs. Boole as Head of Organization

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, founded in the days of the crusade when women knelt in the snow to pray outside saloon doors and still carrying forward its work against repeal of prohibition, passes into new hands today with Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Iowa taking over the presidency from Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York.

Mrs. Smith was elected last July to head the organization, Mrs. Boole continuing until now as president, and the two women together making plans for the celebration this year of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the union.

During the year the educational work will be continued and the activities of the organization will go along the customary lines with a convention, probably next November, in Cleveland, where the first meeting was held in 1874.

"We are not discouraged," said Mrs. Boole today, referring to the imminence of repeal. "We have lost a battle but we have not lost the war."

Mrs. Boole will continue as president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is busy with plans for the convention in Stockholm from July 20 to 25.

"Repeal in the United States undoubtedly will force a setback to temperance work the world around," said Mrs. Boole, "but that does not mean that the W. C. T. U. will not go forward."

The organization has had five presidents in its history, Miss Frances E. Willard, its most famous leader, being at the helm from 1879 to 1898. Mrs. Boole took over the leadership in 1925 from Miss Anna Adams Gordon, who had held it then for 10 years.

Airplanes to Search For New Mine Sites

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With the completion of the two de Havilland "Dragon" airplanes for the geological survey of the mineralized areas of Western Australia, it is expected that the work will begin early in December. The planes are named Gay Prospector and Golden West.

This survey is not regarded as competitive with the older forms of survey, but as a tool of the up-to-date investigator. During the entire operations in the air, the position of the airplanes will be plotted on a chart in the manager's office.

Special lorries equipped with directional radio will be stationed at convenient points in the areas to be surveyed and will take wireless bearings on the planes which will send out signals at regular intervals.

Thus the director of operations will have control over the photographic work, the pilots will know their exact positions all the time, and the geologist will be able to communicate any report about his visual reconnaissance direct to headquarters by wireless telephony.

Swope Warns Industry Must Resume Reins

Proposes Organization Based on NRA to Work With Government

Advises Permanency

Plan Would Put Initiative in Hands of Business With Willingness to Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, today laid before American industry, a proposed substitute for Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's emergency organization which would establish the existing partnership between business and the Government on a permanent basis. He issued the warning that there would be stricter governmental supervision unless industry did so itself.

The proposal was made before the second meeting of the Business Advisory and Planning Council for the Department of Commerce, which consists of 49 leaders of American business and industry and constitutes the medium whereby this branch of the national economy controls its representatives in the emergency recovery organizations of the Government.

Although stressing "the splendid beginning" made by the NRA and providing that the new structure should be built on the foundation laid by the National Industrial Recovery Act, nevertheless the proposal was accepted in some quarters here as the first move on the part of industry to head off a permanent national industrial organization along the lines of the NRA itself.

Based on Cartel Plan

This is seen in the fact that Mr. Swope's proposal emphasizes the necessity for self-organization of industry to avoid arbitrary action by the state and Federal Governments, which he said should be attended by "paralyzing effects on initiative and progress."

Mr. Swope's plan contemplates national trade associations, as organized under the NRA codes, each operating under trade authorities which would collect information, plan for the trade and operate it presumably along the lines of European cartels.

The various trade authorities

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Mendieta Is Viewed As Leader Needed In Cuban Situation

HAVANA, Nov. 1 (AP)—Carlos Mendieta, grizzled veteran of many a political conflict, was believed today to hold the Cuban political situation in the palm of his hand.

It was reliably reported that the Nationalist leader, whose own home was bombed only a few days ago in the current political and labor disorder, could have the presidency if he wanted it.

As an alternative, it also was said on good authority, Señor Mendieta could dictate the selection of a new government to supplant that of President Grau. All political leaders except a few intimates of President Grau agreed a crisis was near.

It was understood today that strong pressure had been exerted on Señor Mendieta to accept the presidency and retain the present form of government with a new cabinet, but he had not accepted because he did not desire to eliminate himself from the field of presidential candidates in the elections next spring.

It also was understood that if Señor Mendieta finally declines the presidency, a government will be organized under the parliamentary plan—with Señor Mendieta selecting most of the 42 members of a legislative committee which will actually rule the nation.

Under such a parliamentary system, President Grau probably would remain in the presidency, it was said, but only as a figurehead.

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Things Present

Hm-m! So the Blue Eagle carries a muzzle? See the first editorial.

Some acid must have been added to the ink with which Mr. Abbot wrote the closing paragraphs of his "Watching the World Go By." This feature appears on the Editorial page on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Well! A young woman was graduated from college a year ago, became a public works contractor, and has now completed a $112,000 disposal plant which ranks with the best in its state! The article on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page might well be read by men who think that women's place is in the kitchen.

Believe it or not, the exotic picture reproduced on the Home Forum page is a photograph.

Another interesting installment of News About Newspapers appears on the inside back page. This series of journalism brevities would be welcomed by your local editor.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, another article in the Leisure series, and more Vocations.

Overproduction Flourishes Even Under Primitive Methods

All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Japanese at Work in Rice Field and Harvest

As Prices of Wheat and Corn Have Dropped in the Rest of the World, so Rice Has Dropped in Japan Until the Government Has Formed a "Farm Board" to Speculate in Prices and Guarantee a Return to the Farmer. Left—Man Power Water Wheel for Irrigating Paddies. Upper—Sifting Rice After Flailing. Lower—Transplanting Young Rice Plants for Staple Food Crop of Japan.

Bossism Raised As Major Issue In Mayoralty Race

Boston Conditions Are Said to Reflect Need of an Unfettered Official

Second of three articles discussing the real issues in the mayoralty campaign.

The paramount issue in the Boston mayoralty campaign is whether the electorate shall choose a candidate dominated by a "boss" or a group, or a candidate responsible to and directed by the people.

It is axiomatic that a boss does not put a man in power unless he expects to fatten on the public treasury. A mayor who is "bossed" or is himself a "boss" must leave the treasury open through which the favored contractor, the land-grabber and all the parasites may enter. By the same token he must keep the door shut on efficient municipal auditing, purchasing and the like.

Yet municipal efficiency and safeguards against treasury milkers are what Boston most needs.

Glance Will Reveal

Just a glance at financial trends will reveal why Boston cannot afford to support treasury raiders.

On the basis of the most conservative figures, it was ascertained that the population of Boston increased from 1909 to 1929 by 16 per cent; that employes increased 48 per cent; that the cost of government rose 170 per cent; that the tax levy increased 143 per cent and that the per capita cost rose 123 per cent in that period.

Unless this trend is reversed, it is mathematically obvious that it is a matter of only a few years, before Boston will be wallowing in the troughs of financial despair and calling for credit as vainly perhaps as in Chicago. An investigation revealed that businesses have avoided Boston because of the exorbitant assessments on property and that many persons prefer to live in the cheaper suburbs.

Boston today is not on the verge of bankruptcy, but, many financial experts declare, it is headed in that direction. At one time this year the city received the jolt of finding its cupboard nearly bare with the

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Old-Time Saloon in New Suit Planned for Massachusetts

Legislative Committee Files Report Which Sets Up 'Taverns' as the Last Word in Liquefaction of Control of the Traffic

A liquor law that is practically the last word in the liquefaction of control to date was recommended today by the special committee to study means of regulating the liquor traffic in Massachusetts subsequent to repeal.

The committee has embodied its findings into a law which in its salient features calls for state supervision of the liquor traffic; provisions for local option and the provision that citizens may "purchase all forms of alcoholic beverages, either in packages for home consumption or by the glass to be drunk on the premises."

The law provides for a tavern, where liquor may be purchased with or without food. The tavern is widely recognized as the resurgence of the saloon and its inclusion in the liquor control act would give Massachusetts the wettest law of all the 10 states that have enacted liquor control systems.

That the tavern will be the maelstrom of the controversy that will break when the special session of the legislature convenes is indicated by the dissenting opinion of Senator John D. Mackay, committee member, who calls the tavern a saloon. Unlike the majority of the committee he is not putting tinsel on his spade.

"Probably nothing short of serving 'lotus fruit' could make the patron more forgetful of home, family and job than to arrange for his comfortable seating at a tavern table with even the distractions of music forbidden.

The law further called for the licensing of all branches of the liquor traffic with a limited number of licenses, all of which shall be subject to final approval or disapproval of the state commission, which is to be nonpolitical in its constituency.

Persons are given the right to import liquor for their personal use, to the amount of three gallons without licenses or permit. Provisions are made whereby liquor may be transported within the Commonwealth, subject to certain restrictions, violation of which subject the offender to a $200 fine or imprisonment. It is hoped that this provision will aid in stamping out bootleg transportation of liquor.

The control of the retail liquor trade by breweries is prevented by the provision that no manufacturer may hold a license to sell alcoholic beverages to be drunk on the premises. Neither may a manufacturer lend money to any licensee. By these provisions it is thought to further temperance by reducing the manufacturers' control over distributing agencies.

Truckers Told to Seek Federal Court Action; Ely to Keep Patrol

Removal of the whole Springfield truck strike from state jurisdiction to settlement by the Federal courts was recommended today by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

In a wire to the Springfield Central Labor Union today, Mr. Watt advised that group to consider settlement under the Norris-Shipstead Act, the federal measure practically outlawing the injunction and providing redress in the federal courts.

In substantially every respect, according to Mr. Watt, the truck business is interstate and should logically qualify for federal arbitration. This strike which has turned Springfield into a beleaguered town, with trucks huddling together behind convoys of fully armed state troopers, has reached dimensions that practically defy state arbitration, Mr. Watt said.

According to Mr. Watt, the whole situation was ill-advisedly aggravated by the action of Judge John E. Swift of the Superior Court. He granted an injunction against the strikers, without hearing labor's representatives, Mr. Watt charged, and added that this act was in "direct conflict with the principles of conciliation set forth in the NRA."

The strike, now spreading alarmingly into Connecticut, was called Sunday by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers of America, an affiliate of the Federation.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today replied to Mr. John F. Gatelee, president of the Springfield Central Labor Union, who has criticized the order of the Governor sending state troopers into the strike area as an infringement of the constitutional rights of workers to congregate peacefully. The Governor defended his act on the grounds that intervention is warranted as a safeguard to life and property and added that troopers will continue to patrol the highways as long as there is danger of violence.

Germany Celebrates 'Reformation Day'

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 1—"Reformation Day" was celebrated throughout Germany yesterday as the anniversary of the famous occasion when Martin Luther nailed 95 theses to the door of the Schlosskirche in Wittenberg.

During the celebrations at Halle-Wittenberg University the name of the university was changed officially to the "Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg" to indicate the close connection between the great German reformer and this city of learning.

Wittenberg University with which Luther was particularly connected was united with the University of Halle in 1817 and its headquarters is now at Halle.

Ties of Irish Free State and Crown Weakened by Constitutional Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Nov. 1—Connection of the British crown with the Irish Free State Constitution has been reduced almost to a vanishing point with the passage of three amending bills through the Senate yesterday.

The bills in question deal, first, with the right to recommend expenditure which is transferred from the King's representative, the Governor-General, to the Executive Council. The second abolishes the royal right to withhold assent to bills which have passed the Oirechtas, or Parliament. The third abolishes the right of appeal to the King's Privy Council in London.

In the first two cases the new procedure merely accords with actual practice. The Governor-General never recommends expenditure unless advised to do so by the Executive Council. Nor does he withhold assent from a bill except on advice of responsible Irish Ministers.

The third case, however, is expected here to raise certain complications with Britain. Right of appeal to the Privy Council has hitherto been expressly reserved to all Free State citizens under the Constitution, which forms an integral part of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921.

On occasions when the right has been exercised in the past few years the Free State Government has always reversed the Privy Council's decision by means of special legislation. Britain, while regarding this procedure with disfavor, has never actually protested. But it is doubted here whether the British Government can pass over in silence the Free State's action in abolishing the right completely except by mutual agreement.

Moreover an amendment introduced last night, and passed with only one dissentient, made the new law retroactive, thus forbidding Free State citizens to proceed with a case the Privy Council already has accepted for appeal.

This case, known as the Loch Erne fishery dispute, involves rights alleged to have been given by the British crown centuries ago and now contested. The Free State High Court rejected a plea based on these rights, whereupon owners appealed to the Privy Council. A hearing is due shortly.

It is regarded as certain here that the Privy Council cannot now turn round and refuse to deal with the case, as to do so would be tantamount to acknowledging the Free State's right to reject every term of the Anglo-Irish Treaty without Britain's consent.

Japan Speculates In Rice to Relieve Farmers of Loss

To Hold 25,000,000 Bushels as Aid to Price Rise Above Set Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 1—To supplement the Rice Control Act which goes into effect today, the Agriculture and Forestry Office has decided to store 5,000,000 koku (25,000,000 bushels) of unhulled rice from the 1933 harvest. The purpose of the step is to prevent an oversupply and consequent fall of the price.

The rice will be kept in government storehouses and will not be removed for one year, unless the price reaches a fixed point—at least 10 per cent above a minimum to be fixed.

The Government will advance to farmers loans for the rice thus stored not exceeding an amount equivalent to the minimum price of the grain. For this purpose, the Government offers 30,000,000 yen and the Central Treasury of the Agricultural Association, 50,000,000 yen.

Government Sets Price

In event the desired price is not attained, or if for other reasons the rice is kept a full year in storage, the grain will be purchased by the Government, at the prescribed minimum price, before next year's harvest.

The rice will be kept in storehouses which the Government will rent from the people in different districts. In places where suitable storage facilities are lacking, the Government will erect temporary storehouses.

There will be no charge for storage. Farmers will have to bear transportation fees, which will be an average of 15 sen per koku, while interest on the borrowed money will amount to 84 sen per koku for a year. In order to cover all these expenses, the Government will pay a subsidy of one yen per koku, or 5,000,000 yen in all.

The expenses to be incurred in renting storehouses and in erecting temporary buildings for storage purpose, will be borne by the Central Government and the local governments in an equal ratio.

Opponents of the plan point out possible danger, due to the fact that the project contains a large element

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Foundation Funds Aid Research Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The Rockefeller Foundation appropriated $11,577,064 for projects in several fields including social and natural science and the humanities, in 1932, a report announces.

The main features in the program in the natural sciences, the report says, were aid to specific research projects and support of a system of fellowships and travel grants. In the social sciences, the report explains, the chief object "is the more effective analysis and better understanding of pressing social problems with a view to the improvement of the prevailing conditions of human life."

The Foundation, although not itself a research agency in the social sciences, is impressed, the bulletin says, with the importance of research in this field. It therefore seeks to strengthen existing institutions which are collecting and appraising basic information and to assist in advancing particular studies which deal with problems of economic stabilization.

In the humanities the Foundation directed its program toward the support of general research, advanced training of personnel, and promotion of projects having international significance.

Wiggin Freely Tells How He Eluded Crash

Chase Stock Short on Rising Market Month Before Debacle

Did It for Protection

Sees No Wrong in Stock Sales for Losses to Escape Income Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Those were dismal days in the stock market crash of October, 1929, for holders of Chase National Bank stock; but they were not quite so dismal for Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the board of the bank.

In fact, this far-sighted captain of finance had established, with his family, a "short" position on the market some time earlier, according to testimony which he presented to the Senate Banking Committee today.

As the stock market collapsed and ruined others, the Wiggin family, through its various privately-owned corporations dealing in Chase Bank stock had cushioned the shock. It was a very comfortable cushion, too; it represented a $4,000,000 profit by short sales over the worst days of the crash.

Mr. Wiggin did even better than that. Surrounded by a corps of New York's shrewdest income tax lawyers today—sometimes five or six leaning forward to promote his answers at one time—he told the Senate Banking Committee all about it.

Saved $440,000

If the Wiggin family had accepted that $4,000,000 short sale profit all at once in 1929 it would have cost them approximately $440,000 under an 11 per cent capital gains tax feature of the income tax law, Mr. Wiggin was too shrewd a captain of finance to be caught by such a tax. The same man who disclosed to a startled committee yesterday how he reduced other income taxes by forming these dummy Canadian companies and juggling securities back and forth among them, revealed another feat of financial prestidigitation today.

By deferring acceptance of the 1929 profits to 1930 and 1931, when they could be balanced with later losses, Mr. Wiggin managed to avoid the $440,000 tax. Mr. Wiggin not only claimed what he did was legal but he presented a detailed mimeographed memorandum, citing court cases and precedents, to support his contention, which he passed out to the astonished committee and members of the press.

The same privately owned family corporations, the Shermar and Murlyn Companies, were utilized, in the new monetary feat of legerdemain. This is Mr. Wiggin's own formally prepared history and description of the matter:

Prices Rose, Wiggin Sold

"In 1929 the Shermar Corporation sold more shares of Chase stock than it owned. On Dec. 11, 1929, it was short 42,506 shares of Chase stock which it had borrowed from Mrs. Wiggin and me. On that date the Murlyn Corporation purchased 42,506 shares of Chase stock. The Shermar Corporation covered its short position to the extent of 5000 shares by a purchase in 1930 and closed out its short account in 1931 after merger with the Murlyn Corporation by utilizing the shares of Chase stock then owned by Murlyn.

"The result of these transactions was to defer to 1930 and 1931, respectively, the realization of profits which otherwise would have been taxable in 1929 if the Shermar Corporation had covered its short position in that year. Lest the inference be drawn that in some way the transactions constituted a violation of the Federal Income Tax Law, the following statement is made under advice of counsel."

There follows a list of legal citations to prove the legality of the system employed.

Committee members professed some doubt whether Mr. Wiggin and counsel had really discovered a solution to that old problem of eating the cake and having it, too. It is hinted that counter-legal action may be taken.

Made Profit of $10,596,968

Mr. Wiggin and his family started to sell Chase National Bank stock short Sept. 23, 1929, when the market was rising to its crest. They sold shares at $228 and $233. As the great wave of prices gradually rose to a climax they kept on selling. Then the whole thunderous breaker toppled over on Oct. 25 to swamp most of the investing public, but to find the Wiggin group in lifeboats and bathing suits.

By Dec. 20 the stock was selling as low as $163 a share. The Wiggin groups realized $10,596,968 on the 42,596 shares sold and bought it back at the lower prices of $6,588,430, making a profit of the difference.

This was not the only incident of the day's testimony before the Senate Committee. Evidence read into the hearing indicated that the Chase, Harris Forbes Company, an affiliate of Chase Securities Corporation—which in turn was an affiliate of the Chase Bank—was glad to offer advice to wealthy clients in meeting their own income tax problems.

While Mr. Wiggin was whittling down his personal income tax payments by Canadian dummy firms and other methods, the Chase,

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Czechs Restrict Arms Decisions To Conference

Will Not Be Bound by Private Conversations, Benes Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 1—The Disarmament Conference should be the only forum for settling the question of German or other armaments, according to Dr. Eduard Beneš, speaking yesterday before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Czechoslovak Parliament.

There appears to be a tendency, the Foreign Minister declared, for Germany to try to conduct negotiations, not through the Disarmament Conference but by private conversations with the Great Powers. Czechoslovakia, he said, "will never accept decisions of individual states as binding on itself."

Germany's decision to leave the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference, Dr. Beneš considers as definite rejection by Germany of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty and of all disarmament proposals which do not guarantee immediate and actual arms equality for Germany.

Reasons for Isolation

Germany has become isolated in Europe, Dr. Beneš said, because of what certain other nations considered revolutionary excess in Germany and because of reports in the international press which rightly or wrongly maintained that Germany was arming beyond the limits allowed it by international agreement.

Germany's theories of state and and war, as well as its racial theories, had produced, according to Dr. Beneš, a clash of two ideologies at Geneva. Germany represented one and western Europe the other, and the possibilities of serious international conflicts following misunderstanding at Geneva, and the conscious preparation for future developments in Europe had led to a strengthening of the political bonds between Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania within the Little Entente, Dr. Beneš explained.

Peace With Germany

Such causes, he added, accounted for the Little Entente's closer understanding with Poland and the nonaggression pacts between the Little Entente and Soviet Russia, as well as better relations among European nations generally, as, for example, between France and Italy.

Nevertheless Czechoslovakia had not allowed internal conditions in Germany alter the good relations existing between the two countries, Dr. Beneš said. He hopes whatever happened that Germany would adopt the same attitude.

Czechoslovakia was also willing, Dr. Beneš concluded, to participate in a scheme for closer coöperation in central Europe with the Little Entente, Austria and Hungary provided political issues are excluded from such discussions.

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Trade Tide Turns In Newfoundland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 1

INDICATIONS that Newfoundland is rounding the trade corner are seen in the International Paper Company's intention to increase wages and in the announcement that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily to effect a barter contact on a dollar-for-dollar value in exchanging 100,000 tons of Belle Isle iron ore for British coal.

An official statement also says that prospects are good for large German orders for iron ore next year. Newfoundland has had an exceptionally good harvest and a satisfactory Labrador fishing season.

Recognition Urged By Bok Foundation For Soviet Trade

Insecurity of All Business Now Done Non-Legally Hampers Exchange

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Declaring that a basis of fact rather than emotional belief is needed to form sound views on the question of United States recognition of the Soviet Government, the American Foundation today made public the results of an inquiry begun several months ago by its committee on Russian-American relations.

The report, which comprises 279 pages, including a 34-page appendix with lengthy tables of Soviet exports and imports for several years, contains a foreword by Mr. Curtis Bok, chairman of the committee, in which he expresses the opinion that the facts of the situation will "compel their own conclusions."

"Recognition, in our judgment, is a question that should rest upon its own bottom," he says, "and the answer to it should be arrived at not as part of our program of domestic recovery or even as part of a kindly desire to 'help the Russian people,' but as a point of clarity in our international relations."

Discussing the effect of nonrecognition in its practical aspects, the report says that in the financing of trade with Russia the influence of the "uncertainty and insecurity" which results from this policy operates most directly and may, in some instances, be far reaching.

Another undesirable result of nonrecognition is that "when the usual sources of official information do not exist, there are many conceivable motives for the spread of misinformation by persons who are not disinterested, and it becomes very difficult to tell what the truth really is," the report says.

Admitting that the committee believes that "world revolution was, and is, the leading doctrine of the Communist leaders," a widespread impression to the contrary notwithstanding, the report, however, draws a sharp distinction between the Communist leaders' abstract beliefs and the actual practices of the Soviet Government.

"While there is no evidence of a change in the fundamental ideas of the Communist theory, there is increasing evidence of a change of emphasis on the part of Soviet leaders. It would probably be fair to say that there has been a distinct change in their conception of the best way to realize their objective, i. e., that they now feel that the best way to change the social structure of the world is to demonstrate in Russia how well their system can be made to work."

As to the problem of curbing Soviet propaganda, the report cites several official Soviet statements on the subject and provisions which have been incorporated in its treaties with other nations, which, it says, have shown a consistent willingness to guarantee that the signatories will mutually and reciprocally refrain from propaganda.

Policy of Austria On Jews Indicated

VIENNA, Nov. 1 (AP)—The possible Government attitude toward the Jews was reflected in an editorial in the semiofficial Reichspost, in which it was declared that anti-Semitism was not an invention of the National Socialists.

The same issue of the Reichspost prominently displayed a statement by Mr. Walter Reihl, a pioneer Austrian National Socialist, to the effect there is reason to believe the "strained relations between Austria and Germany soon will make way for a friendlier feeling."

What the editorial particularly attacks is the tendency to label every Austrian anti-Semite a National Socialist, and therefore "the anti-government conviction that the excessive Jewish development of certain spheres is not the ideal state of affairs is perfectly reconcilable with the warmest Austrian patriotism."

"It may be difficult," the newspaper continued, "always to practice proper moderation," but the insistent demand for numerus clausus (referring to the German Aryan laws) would not have become so loud if moderation had been practiced on all sides."

What is driving the Austrian youth into the National Socialist camp, the newspaper added, is not the persuasiveness of Chancellor Hitler of Germany but the "left wing haters of Hitlerism," and therefore the Government cannot win the youth without fighting the Socialists.

Wiggin Explains How He Protected Stock

(Continued from Page 1)

Harris Forbes group was soliciting business by pointing at other loopholes in the tax law.

Told How to Do It

Two letters from the company were put in the record, addressed to individuals. These pointed out that while the law required a capital gains tax on profits accruing from most securities, no such provision applied to municipal or government bonds, domestic and foreign. Accordingly it was proposed that investors exchange their taxable securities for the nontaxable securities and the affiliate represented itself as willing to effect the transfer.

During prolonged testimony today Mr. Wiggin asserted the operations of his personally-owned corporations dealing in Chase Bank stock, which netted $10,000,000 profits between 1928-32 took none of his time, and did not interfere with his regular duties as president of the same bank.

He saw no moral obliguity in using income tax loopholes to escape payments; and declared "millions and millions" of people every year sell stocks at a loss with intention of repurchasing after 30 days, in order to establish a loss under the provision of the capital gains tax.

Mr. Wiggin testified he had paid income taxes each year since 1928, despite curtailment through legal devices, the total federal taxes in that period being $1,365,000; and the total federal taxes of the other three members of the Wiggin family in that time being $2,128,798.

Canadian Appeal Dismissed

OTTAWA, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Tariff Board yesterday dismissed the first sales tax appeal brought before it, launched by the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada. It concerned imported "cyclone bleach" and whether the tax should be paid on it. In itself, the appeal was not important, all the Canadian shoe manufacturers paying about $300 a year in tax.

Youthful Gardeners Pass Judgment

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tiny Tokyoans Inspect Prize Blooms

Little Nook in Hibiya Park at Japanese Capital Now the Scene of Famous Annual Chrysanthemum Show.

Great Flower Fair Is Opened in Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—"King of Jewels," "Light of the Eternal Ages," "Dance of the Golden Phoenix," and other favorite varieties of Japanese chrysanthemums may be seen at the annual chrysanthemum show under auspices of the Tokyo Municipal Government in Hibiya Park that opened today.

The show will continue three weeks. More than 3000 growers, members of Tokyo chrysanthemum organizations, have filled entry blanks in the various prize contests. Exhibits will be in gayly decorated temporary marquees made of bamboo and covered with canvas.

Photographing of the prize winners will be permitted and scores of American tourists, who are visiting the show, may expose colored motion picture film to their hearts' content.

World Affairs Class Teachings Queried

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Just what higher institutions of learning are teaching American students concerning international relations is to be the subject of investigation by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The organization proposes to conduct its survey as an essay contest, offering a prize of $10 for the best paper written by one of the members of the organization with respect to the international relations course in college, junior college, university, normal school, or teachers' college. The name of the institution must be given together with information gained in personal interviews or correspondence either with someone giving such a course or with the ranking officer in the institution.

Methods are to be outlined, the purpose of the course stated, the attitude inculcated in the students described and other data given to complete the picture. The essays are to be sent before April 1 to the chairman of the committee, Mrs. M. Casewell Heine, 29 Clinton Avenue, Maplewood, N. J.

Tageblatt Caustic About Araki Plan

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (AP)—Official circles yesterday viewed as extremely important the suggestion of Gen. Sadao Araki, Japanese Foreign Minister, that a peace conference be held in Tokyo.

It was intimated that such a conference, especially the idea of a nonaggression pact with Soviet Russia, would be of importance even to nations not participating in such a conference.

Although it was hinted here that General Araki's suggestion looked very much like a trial balloon sent aloft to indicate currents of thought, it was admitted that the points raised by the Foreign Minister are those dominating the future development of the Far Eastern situation.

The newspaper Tageblatt, commenting on the situation, said: "Araki's surprise proposal is calculated to take the wind out of Litvinoff's sails in Washington. It is somewhat contradictory to Japan's attitude toward conferences hitherto, but Japan probably needs a digestive pause."

State Dry Laws Hold Alabama Judge Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Federal court has lent itself to help back up the effectiveness of Alabama's prohibition laws, especially as related to the sale of 3.2 beer. Judge W. I. Grubb, in United States District Court here, recently refused to grant an injunction protecting a beer operator from the scope of the state law.

Despite federal legalization of beer, cities and states still have the right to enforce their own prohibition laws, Judge Grubb ruled. He pointed out that in legalizing 3.2 beverages, Congress specifically provided for protection of state laws prohibiting drinks of that alcoholic content.

The Birmingham City Commission at a recent session voted unanimously against an ordinance to license the sale of 3.2 beer in Birmingham. "The ordinance is in conflict with the state law and the city commission has no right to pass it," said W. E. Dickson, commissioner, in explaining the vote. Proponents of beer said they would get up a petition bearing the names of 5000 qualified voters which would require the city to call an election on the issue.

Third Great Dam Is Authorized For Tennessee Chain

Named the Joe Wheeler After Famous Civil War General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala.—President Roosevelt's experiment in the Tennessee Valley took more definite form with his recent authorization of the construction of Joe Wheeler Dam No. 3, located 15 miles upstream from Wilson Dam. The Tennessee Valley Authority will have charge of the work and will use about the same set up as in the building of the $34,000,000 Norris Dam in East Tennessee.

Joe Wheeler Dam, named for the famous Confederate general whose old home is located near the site of the project, will be the first of a series of water stairways above Muscle Shoals making the Tennessee River navigable between Paducah and Knoxville.

If built on specifications adopted by the United States engineering department, Wheeler Dam will be about 544 feet above sea level, backing water upstream for a distance of 46 miles to a point known as Indian Creek, where the next dam in the series would be constructed in the vicinity of Huntsville, Ala.

The dam at the Joe Wheeler site is expected to inundate about 35,000 to 40,000 acres of land and will increase the power facilities at Wilson Dam by at least 50 per cent. The Wheeler Dam when completed will contribute its part to the power, flood control and transportation facilities of the Tennessee Valley, three of the objects which President Roosevelt had in mind in establishing the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The authority has been proceeding quitely with its plans for cheaper fertilizer for the American farmer and recently Dr. Harry A. Curtis, chief chemical engineer, announced the $4,000,000 appropriated for that purpose would be used for the building of plants here and in the utilization of the wartime nitrate plants as far as possible.

New Jersey Bond Issue

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—An issue of $5,000,000 State of New Jersey 4¼ bonds, awarded to a banking group headed by Lehman Brothers, is being offered today at prices to yield from 2.25 to 4.10 for maturities ranging from 1934 to 1941.

Navajos Plan Self-Government At Big Conclave in Arizona

TUBA CITY, Ariz., Nov. 1 (AP) — The Navajo Nation, in council meeting here, is laying the groundwork for tribal self-government. The Indians pushed ahead today under the encouragement of their president, Mr. Tom Dodge Jr., who avers that the American Indian at last is "getting a break."

Seeking possible means for eventual tribal control of petroleum leases, the council withdrew from the Secretary of the Interior the power of attorney he has held for many years. The council sought to end the leases outright but was informed by Mr. John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, this could not be done unless breach of contracts, held by the Continental, Scanlin and other oil companies, was proved.

The Rattlesnake leases in New Mexico were the chief targets for tribal criticism. Mr. Robert Martin of the northern Navajo council at Shiprock, N. M., asserted his tribesmen were forced to sign the original contract "without understanding what it amounted to."

Invoking of NRA wage provisions for Indians employed by white men, price fixing, and regulation of trade generally, also were asked by the council headmen.

At yesterday's session, the council voted unanimously to cancel a contract involving 155,000 acres of Indian timber land in Arizona and New Mexico.

It was one of the most colorful spectacles of the southwest as 1500 tribesmen of the once-sovereign Navajo nation considered their future relations with their paleface brothers. Out of the purple desert haze the 10 headmen of the Navajo peoples rode into the tree-shaded streets of what once was a Mormon oasis, greeted the representatives of white man's law, and solemnly convened the Navajo Council which is expected, as a result of this conclave, to become the real governing body of the Navajo.

Accompanying the chieftain were tribesmen from the clusters of hogans spreading across Arizona and New Mexico. They brought their wives, their children, their dogs, their horses, and some of their goats. Gaudy head bands view with the sombrero of the western cattle country on the heads of braves stoically circling the meeting place.

The women, bedecked in holiday skirts of cerise and green, and velvet jackets caught with turquoise and silver, formed a brilliant background. They did not mix in the deliberations of their men, but tended a circle of mesquite-wood cooking fires.

Zamora Goes to Morocco

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 31 (AP)—President Zamora of Spain arrived today at Algeciras, Spain, and then embarked on a warship for Morocco. A British destroyer from this place escorted the President a part of the way.

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Interest Begins
NOV. 10

An Oriental Restaurant on your Pantry Shelf
Can you imagine a more agreeable change in your menu than a luncheon or dinner of chop suey, cooked the real Oriental way, served either with Oriental Chow Mein Noodles or with rice? If you serve Oriental Show-You Sauce, it is sure to add the true Oriental flavor.
Oriental Chop Suey comes to you in cans, all ready to heat and serve; also, Oriental Chow Mein Noodles in cans. And they are so inexpensive.
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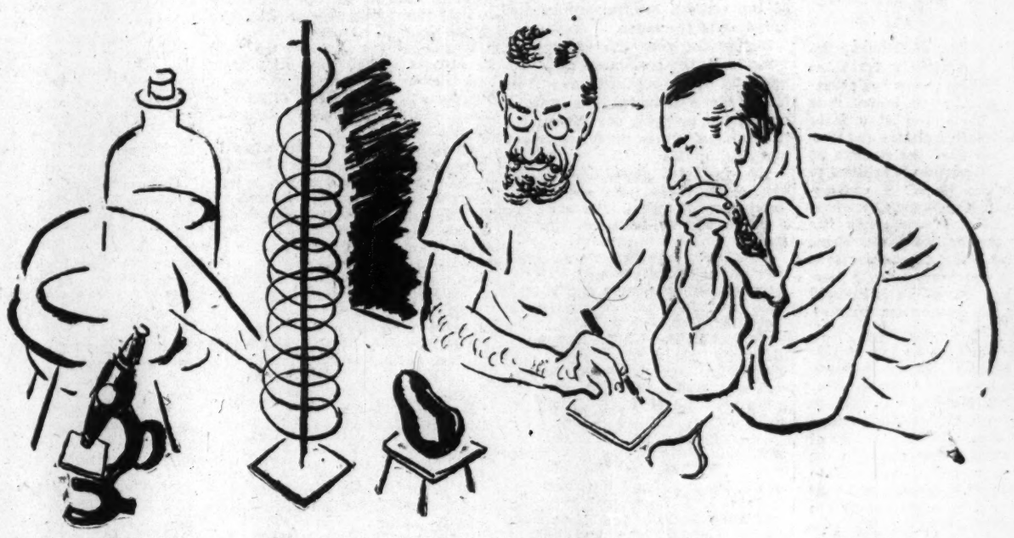
—or Georgia peaches, or caviar, or purple cabbage. But we did make it possible for great numbers of people who like them to have them.
Of course, there have always been fine foods and rich people to enjoy them. But we knew wealthy people had no monopoly on good taste, and we determined long ago to make good foods so generally available that everybody could share them. Our problem was to shorten the distance between the places where good food is grown and the people who want to eat it.
When it comes to inventing new foods, we can't take much credit, but we *have* made it possible for you to get these foods in great variety and abundance, at prices you can afford to pay.
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Labor Lido Planned For Entertainment Of English Jobless

Proposed Encampment to Provide for Swimming and Other Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORMBY, Lancs., Eng.—Plans are underway here for the formation of a Labor Lido where unemployed cotton workers of Lancashire may spend their holidays. The originator of the idea is Mr. Walter Ashworth of Formby, who expects to see his proposed holiday camp ready for occupation by next Easter.

The site of the proposed encampment is on the Formby shore almost midway between Southport and Liverpool. Between the camp and the low tide mark there will be 700 yards of firm sands, shelving only six to eight feet from the camp, with safe bathing when the tide is at its height to within 30 yards of the camp. Immediately behind the proposed camp there stretches six miles of pine forest and the camp itself will be protected from any heavy seas by a fence 3 feet high.

On one side of the camp there will be the domicile of the women, both married and single and on the opposite side the men will be housed, with the children in between.

Provision will be made for every kind of sport while there will be a school for teaching sewing and dressmaking to the girls and carpentry and other trades to the boys. A telescope is to be erected in the center of the camp which will enable the volunteer life guard corps to keep watch for 10 miles along the coast.

Every man who goes to camp will do so voluntarily, but his unemployment pay will be stopped during the week he is there. The whole of his family, however, will be fed, his rent paid while he is away, and he will have no necessity to spend a penny during his sojourn at the camp.

Organizing committees are being formed throughout the county and arrangements are being made with the railway authorities to place trains at the service of the organizers bringing 1000 people a week from different towns for a "season" of 28 weeks.

Monitor News Radiocasts

Monday—Tuesday	11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Wednesday	12:00—12:15
Thursday—Friday	11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Saturday	12:00—12:15

The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual.

British to Learn Safety in Driving At Motor Schools

Chain Throughout Nation to Combat Fatal Toll of Accidents

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — A chain of motoring schools throughout Great Britain to teach safer driving is one of a number of practical measures now emanating from widely different sources for lessening the toll of road accidents.

Traffic authorities, Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, pedestrians' associations, highway constructors, and lighting engineers have been spurred to activity by the recent announcement of a 10 per cent increase in the number of fatalities in the second quarter of 1933, following slight but universally welcomed checks to the fatalities from automobile accidents in 1931 and 1932.

Fatality Toll Heavier

During August this year the number of children fatally injured on the highways showed a considerable increase over the same month of the previous year, according to a report of the National Safety First Association, which gives the figures as 145 in August, 1933, compared with 112 in the corresponding month of 1932. The fatal toll for Great Britain in 1932 was 6667, while the number of injured was 206,450.

Steps to make the highways safer, now being adopted or under consideration, include greater control of speed, especially in towns, many of which are planning to follow the example of Oxford in enforcing a strict speed limit of 30 miles an hour; introduction of a driving test as a qualification for a driving license; more severe penalties for those convicted of dangerous driving; better lighting of highways, more street refuges and better road surfaces.

The first of a chain of motoring schools giving instruction to a standard of efficiency prescribed by the Royal Automobile Club and under their constant inspection, has just been opened in Birmingham, and is to be followed, it is reported, by similar schools in Manchester and Glasgow and in the course of a few months in most large towns.

Will Set Driving Standard

Hitherto British traffic authorities have declined to adopt universal driving tests as used in other countries. But they are said to welcome this new move to provide facilities for driving tuition to a recognized standard.

Questions relating to road accidents are expected to figure prominently in the Parliamentary session which opens Nov. 6. Col. A. W. Goodman is to urge Mr. Oliver Stanley, Minister of Transport, to adopt some form of driving test.

At the annual motor show at Olympia recently Mr. Stanley issued an urgent appeal to automobile manufacturers to help in reducing the terrible toll of the roads. He asked the makers to use their ingenuity so that a motorcar in the hands of a reasonable and careful driver should be safe. He advocated standardization of control, with special attention to such matters as gear change and visibility from the driver's seat.

Railroads Request Lower Train Fares

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Permission to reduce passenger fares in transcontinental, western and southwestern territories effective Dec. 1 was asked yesterday of the Interstate Commerce Commission by all railroads in the territory.

Generally the reduction would result in one-way fares on coaches of two cents a mile and three cents a mile on Pullman cars.

On the Pacific coast and territory to the east a fare of 1½ cents a mile for tickets with a restricted time limit would be established, with restrictions as to stop-overs and baggage-checking privileges.

The application also provides for round-trip fares based on one and one-third of the one-way first class fare with a 10-day limit, and one and two-thirds of the one-way first class fare with a six months' limit. The latter, however, would not apply to or from points in California.

The carriers asked for all-year excursion rates westbound to the Grand Canyon, Arizona, Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Diego, San Francisco and Santa Barbara, California, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma, Washington, and Mexico, D. F.

They Mutely Mark Incident in Revolutionary Days

Both Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

War Relics at Rutland, Mass.

Left—Wrought Iron Prison Gate Preserved in General Putnam House. Right—Mouth of Old Well Dug by Hessian Prisoners for Own Use

Rutland Held War Prisoners Of Great 'Battle of Bennington'

Massachusetts Farm Was Site of Camp Where Burgoyne and His Men Were Guarded; Paroled Officers Met and Married Girls of Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Mass. — This year marks the one hundred and fifty-sixth anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, the Battle of Bennington which was not fought at Bennington at all, or even in the State of Vermont, but at Walloomsac, a dozen miles away, in New York.

But Bennington has the monument, and the argument between the red-coated forces under General Burgoyne and the no-coated soldiers commanded by Gen. John Stark is recorded in history as the Battle of Bennington. So if Walloomsac wants the monument, its only course, apparently, is to start another battle.

Almost any schoolboy, and perhaps a few grown-ups, knows that this engagement marked a decisive point in the tide of the American Revolution. But what still fewer know is the intimate association of Massachusetts with the Bennington or Walloomsac battle and the post-battle events which brought the major portion of Burgoyne's surrendered army to colonial barracks no farther from Boston than the town of Rutland, where they were encamped as prisoners of war for a period of eight months.

Fields Trod by "Red Coats"

Waving fields of grass, peacefully grazing cattle and growing crops mark the gently undulating hills of the Frederick S. Hunt farm in Rutland. But they are the same fields which, more than a century and a half ago, were worn to the tread of Burgoyne's imprisoned army of "Red Coats" and hired Hessians, brought to Rutland at the order of the Continental Government, after their futile attack at Walloomsac and following their surrender there and at Saratoga.

All that is left today to mark the scene of this prison field is a stoned and partially filled-in cellar hole that was once the dungeon of the guard house that stood above it; and a great well, dug by the imprisoned soldiers for their own uses. Lines of great rocks, in geometrical designs, in the surrounding areas, mark what were the underpinnings of cook houses, stables and minor buildings of the prison camp.

Probably the most interesting of the reminders of the passing of the rule of old England is the well. It is 12 feet in diameter, 90 feet deep and stoned to its entire depth with marvelous skill. To this day it is filled with water to within 20 feet of its top. Until a few years ago its yawning mouth was covered with charred and warped planks, which in turn were covered by meandering vines and bordered by berry bushes and nodding wild flowers. Recently these have been supplanted by a cement-set stone wall.

Transferred to South

According to tradition, when the prisoners of Burgoyne's army were transferred to North Carolina they threw into this well much of their camp paraphernalia. In any case, since that time, from its depth have been retrieved brass kettles and other articles of historic value.

A few rods from this great well stood the barrack-house. It was 120 feet long, 40 feet wide, two stories in height and built of hewn logs. It contained 24 rooms each 20 feet square, "with chimneys." But what was more to the point was that the house and the several acres of ground surrounding it were inclosed "by a picquet fence" 20 feet in height. This building was not destroyed until 1888, just 110 years after its erection. Most of the hewn logs and timbers of which this disciplinary barracks was made, as well as the "picquets," are now stored in the barn of the historic Gen. Rufus Putnam house, near at hand, saved with the hope that some day the building may be restored as another relic of Revolutionary Days. The "picquets" were made of cedar logs, six to eight inches in diameter and hewn to a sharp point.

In the Gen. Rufus Putnam house, now preserved as a Revolutionary museum are many priceless relics. But because of its remoteness from the much traveled highways the old house is found and visited by comparatively few persons.

Romance on Parole

One of these relics is the original parole signed by General Burgoyne and all the other red-coated officers. That these same English officers were not altogether unpopular in the neighborhood is indicated by the authentic record that at least three of them "won the affections and married three young ladies of Rutland whose names were respectively Stone, McClennathan and Hall." In a measure explaining this situation is a section of the record which sets forth that under the terms of the caputulation the officers were allowed outside the camp and stockade on parole, and that many of them obtained quarters in neighboring farmhouses, "where they lived in style, had waiters, kept horses, paid their bills and conducted themselves in accordance with the articles of convention."

Here they remained under the conditions described until November of the same year, when, it is recorded, they were removed to Virginia and North Carolina, and later to New York, from which latter place they were eventually embarked for England in 1781-82.

Georgia Mill Reopens

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 1 (AP)—The Riverside Mill was reopened here yesterday, and the textile strike situation in Augusta and in near-by Horse Creek Valley in South Carolina was reported quiet, as the trouble area awaited arrival of the Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board to settle the strike. The management issued a statement saying it would take back all employees without prejudice and accord them all rights under the Federal Recovery Act.

Wider Censorship Of Films Planned By British Board

Wild Animal Fights Is Cause of Much Adverse Criticism

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Questions relating to film censorship are occupying attention in London. These relate, not only to England, but to Scotland, and to various parts of the British Commonwealth.

Several complaints have been made recently about the showing of feature pictures which contain scenes that could not have been made without causing pain to animals. In consequence of these complaints the British Board of Film Censors is drawing up a plan for an international board to which all doubtful films shall be submitted.

Animal films are stated to be the most difficult of all to handle. The attitude of the British board is governed by consideration of the effect on the animals rather than on the public. If a fight between wild beasts has the appearance of being a bona fide encounter between animals in the jungle, not arranged in any way for the taking of a picture, the film is passed. But if the fight has been artificially arranged, a certificate is refused. The board is in frequent communication with the Zoölogical Society and the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.

Complaints are also appearing in the press in connection with signs of growing sensationalism in newsreel pictures. Particular exception is taken to certain scenes photographed during one period of the Cuban revolution, showing a man on a balcony fighting for his life.

Scottish renters are sending many complaints to the Scottish office concerning films shown in Scotland. The authority of the British Board of Film Censors does not extend to Scotland. The Scottish office is therefore negotiating with renters north of the Tweed for the setting up of a voluntary Scottish censorship board. It is thought that if the plan fails, a bill will be introduced into Parliament to include Scotland within the range of the British board.

Matters of censorship are also disturbing the Dominions. Several Dominions rely on the certificate given by the British board, only to find that somewhere in transit all the cuts made by the board have been reinstated.

The British Board of Film Censors has arranged with film renters that no posters of undesirable scenes shall be exhibited outside cinemas if those scenes do not actually occur in the film. Posters are frequently more lurid than the picture which they advertise.

Roosevelt Plans Vacation in Face Of Critical Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Setting a final point to the coming visit of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and perhaps also indicating his confidence that within 2½ weeks the present currency tenseness will be at an end, President Roosevelt announces plans for a visit to Warm Springs, Ga., beginning Nov. 17.

This is notification that affairs with Mr. Litvinoff will be concluded in some 10 days—a relatively short period for so momentous a diplomatic undertaking. The Soviet representative is not expected here before Nov. 6 or 7 at the earliest. It may be necessary for him to refer questions or proposals back to Moscow, which always consumes time and the President's limitation of the visit to 10 days indicates that complicated problems will have to be avoided.

That the President should consider a sojourn certain to last well over a week to be at all possible in the near future is an open avowal of his belief that the financial crisis will be over by then. Today the Administration is in the thick of an experiment to raise price by gold increases, and is about to embark upon the same venture internationally.

Mr. Roosevelt alone is decision maker in this experiment. For him to absent himself from the capital shows confidence that the crisis will not be so tense as to require instant decisions from him, with the benefit of contact with any of the dozens of experts here who may be required. Similar arguments apply to the present focus of criticism on the NRA, and the farm unrest.

To all appearances, the present days in Washington are more grave than any since March 4. That Mr. Roosevelt will be ready to go to Georgia on Nov. 17 is a supreme expression of his intention to rise above the present influences.

Better Housing Group in Favor Of Small Homes

National Association Discusses Plans for Its Annual Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—The small home, intended for family ownership, won the right of way here yesterday in discussions on the federal emergency housing program at the conference of the National Association for Better Housing.

After listening to one speaker after another back him up in the soundness of individual home ownership as the fundamental of American family life, Mr. J. Soule Waterfield, chairman of the conference, stated:

"The small home is undoubtedly the first phase of construction to be undertaken. This doesn't mean to avoid the reclamation of blighted areas or large scale housing, but it does mean to begin with the easiest and most needed type of construction first.

If there is any one thing this housing conference can do, Mr. Waterfield urged, it is to convince the Federal Works Administration that one of the first things to do is not to reject the building of small homes for people who have bought their land but cannot go ahead without further aid.

Mr. Waterfield reported to the conference that he had made this recommendation to Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Federal Public Works Administrator, and had been informed that the kind of home projects the government favors is that which has been authorized at Euclid, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland, where $1,000,000 has been loaned for construction of 300 houses.

"Here a well-governed town, well laid out and developed with all its utilities, is in close proximity to three or four industrial plants," Mr. Ickes wrote. "These plants had some 400 or 500 employees living at a distance from their factories, because, although owning lots near by, they could not get building loans from the banks.

"We have every reason to believe that every dollar will be used promptly in the building of low-cost homes for which the owners will pay in monthly installments over a series of years giving the deeds to the land as security."

Mr. Waterfield replied that unfortunately there were not enough such organized projects as Euclid Village, where the federal loans can be placed, and urged that more initiative be taken in developing them, with a new federal supercorporation established to help coördinate the projects and supervise them. It is considered probable that such a move will be indorsed by this conference.

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Velvety suede, soft kid, smart touches of genuine Calcutta lizard—every fashionable demand has been anticipated in the new Matrix Shoes. And, of course, in Matrix you can walk farther, shop longer, and keep steadily—and comfortably—on the go because the exclusive moulded sole makes each Matrix Shoe actually "Your Footprint in Leather".

THE NORMANDY—Black or brown suede with matching calfskin. A splendid shoe to wear with all your tailored ensembles—the custom leather heel is beautifully shaped and polished.

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A variety of styles at 8.75 and up
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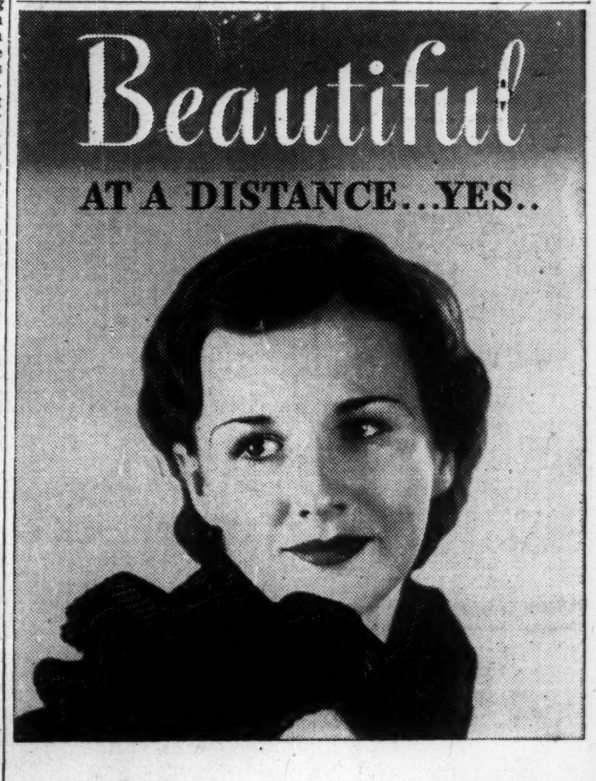

...but close up she's got a "cheap" soap complexion!

35¢ a cake

AT THE other end of the room she's stunning. But to look at her up close is like standing too near an oil painting.

If you're expert in the ritual of facial care, you feel the urge to drop a cake of Roger & Gallet Soap in her hand bag with a little note telling her it's just as economical as the other kind.

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Exquisitely scented, it is truly one of the luxuries that every woman's skin deserves and which every woman can easily afford. At all the better shops, drug and department stores.

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500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

ROGER & GALLET
TOILET SOAP

Japan Speculates In Rice to Relieve Farmers of Loss

(Continued from Page 1)

of speculation. Supposing, they say, the market price of rice never reaches the desired level, what will happen then? The Government promises to purchase the stored stock at the prescribed minimum price.

But it must be remembered that there will be considerable deterioration in the rice, due to long storage and fall in its value for that reason. This will not only cause a loss to farmers, but will cause the Government great difficulty in the disposal of the rice thus purchased. It will weaken the Government's power to control the market price of rice by virtue of the Rice Control Act.

Despite such criticism, the Agriculture Office will proceed to carry out the plan, not only for the year 1933, but for 1934 as well.

Mitsui Family Gives Huge Sum to Aid Needy

TOKYO, Nov. 1 (AP)—The multi-millionaire house of Mitsui, Japanese banking family, today announced establishment of the 30,000,000-yen Mitsui Foundation to relieve peasant distress. At current exchange rates, 30,000,000 yen is about $8,400,000.

It is believed to be the largest private benefaction in the history of Japan. Funds will be allotted to organizations working to ameliorate the poverty of farmers and fishermen and to scientific and industrial research groups for the same purposes.

The announcement did not mention the motives behind the foundation but vernacular newspapers recalled that the Mitsui family has been a shinging target for reactionary patriotic agitations in the last two years, largely as a result of agrarian poverty and resentment against the capitalists' profits.

ASSORTED individual flower molds are especially attractive and are always available in flavors to harmonize with your color scheme.

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fine black kitten's ear cloth with gorgeous persian lamb collar to your measurements . . . for
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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW" (Wilbur). National Dramatic Players' current offering. 8:30.

"BLACKBIRDS" (Colonial). Opening has been postponed until tonight. Good music promised by Cecil Mack's Choir and Pike Davis' Continental Orchestra. 8:15.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"The Kennel Murder Case." S. S. Van Dine detective problem solved by William Powell as Philo Vance. A number of attractive dogs are shown. Other feature is "Tillie and Gus" with Alison Skipworth, W. C. Fields, Baby LeRoy and a trained goose. Paramount at 9:05, 11:36 a. m., 2:07, 4:38, 7:09, 9:40. Fenway at 2:20, 4:53, 7:20, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"Emperor Jones," and "Lady for a Day." 3, 6:20, 9:40.

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." Feast for star gazers. 2:45, 8:45.

BOSTON—"Saturday's Millions." Rousing football story. On stage Harold Stern's orchestra and Mitzi Mayfair. 10:20 a. m., 1:33, 4:46, 7:39, 10:32.

KEITH'S—"After Tonight." Constance Bennett in highly romantic story of a spy on the Russian frontier. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Crawford at the organ. 10 a. m., 12:14, 2:40, 5:12, 7:44, 10:16.

TREMONT — "Forgotten Men." Stirring anti-war picture made up of actual official German and American pictures. Presented by Revere Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars. 10:20 a. m., 12:20, 2:20, 4:20, 6:20, 8:20, 10:20.

METROPOLITAN — Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Tchaikovsky Impressions"; "Little" Jack Little sings and plays with his own orchestra; Mae West on screen. Not recommended. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 5:30, 8:05, 10:30.

STATE—"Meet the Baron." In spite of a cast including Jack Pearl, Jimmie Durante, Zasu Pitts and Edna May Oliver the picture is not recommended. There is a Laurel and Hardy comedy, too. 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10:05.

Other Events

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Adult Education Courses. New classes begin: "Modern Poetry," 6:30; "Understanding Germany," 8; "Pleasing Speech," 8.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Recital by Frances Adelman, pianist, and Mildred Taylor Shaw, violinist. 2.

Other Events

NEEDLEWORK EXHIBITION — Fourth Annual Loan Exhibition of Contemporary Needlework. Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street. Opens today at 2. Daily until Tuesday, Nov. 7, from 10:30 a. m. to 4:30.

FOGG MUSEUM—Lecture and lantern slides: "The Development of Modern Architecture," by Prof. Kenneth J. Conant. In Robinson Hall Annex. 5.

MILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Exhibition of Paintings by the Sea. By Alphonse J. Shelton. Open from today until Nov. 30, from 9 a. m. to 6.

ONE O'CLOCK CLUB—Meets at 12:30 in Hotel Touraine. Speaker: Frederick W. Mansfield.

Byrd Explorers Ask For History Books

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1 (AP)—The accounts of the famous adventurers and explorers, whom they hope to join in American history, will form one part of the reading of members of the second Byrd antarctic expedition.

The Yale University Press announced last night that it had received from Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, on board his ship the Jacob Ruppert, this message:

"Hesitate to ask, but would very much like to get a complete set of the Chronicles of America. If decision is favorable, please ship books to me at Panama. Please advise immediately board Jacob Ruppert." Yale officials said they notified Admiral Byrd that a set of the history books would await him in Panama.

O. Henry Prizes Awarded

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings of Hawthorn, Fla., is the winner of the first prize of $500 of the O. Henry Memorial prize awards for "Gal Young Un," published in Harper's Magazine for June and July, 1932, it is announced. Pearl S. Buck won the second prize of $250 for "The Frill" and the third prize of $100 went to Nancy Hale, a native of Boston, for her story "The Invader."

New Hampshire Acts To Halt Land Erosion By Tides at Hampton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON, N. H., Nov. 1—The State of New Hampshire has formally assumed responsibility of protecting the coastline within the boundaries of Hampton from the ravishing storms of the Atlantic.

The town has just signed the deed conveying to the State all shore frontage between the United States Coast Guard station at Hampton Beach and Great Boar's Head. In a statement announcing the transfer, Mr. Frederic E. Everett, state highway commissioner, declared that "incursion of the high tides of several years and the coastal erosion at Hampton Beach was responsible for definite action being taken by state and town to remedy these conditions for all time."

The first step in the project will be the construction of a mile seawall at Hampton Beach. This is to be followed by a similar jetty at the mouth of Hampton River in another year. High tides and surf of the Atlantic, awe-inspiring to the spectator, have left a trail of ruin along the beach boulevard yearly, costing the town and the State many thousands of dollars.

Two years ago a survey by New Hampshire highway division engineers located with difficulty a corner boundary of the town. Topographical directions in the town records led surveyors to a desolate area of sand dunes that hung on a rim above the pounding surf. Upon excavating 15 or 20 feet, workmen uncovered a granite boulder with the crude sign, "A. D. 1657, Hampton-Seabrook." Once it had stood in a field of natural vegetation. But constant erosion of Atlantic gales had ravaged the land and submerged the boundary marker.

Boston Art Notes

Salvaged Treasure

It was no mere sensation mongering to announce that some fine pictures had been discovered amidst the donations to Morgan Memorial. We may see for ourselves at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square that old pictures, according to some people, should go the way of old shoes and old clothes. The canvases seen here were discovered by some sensitive and observant customer whose eye could penetrate layers of dust and varnish and perceive genuine works of art. Had that observant customer not appeared upon the scene, it might have been the fate of these pictures to be swept into oblivion.

The three paintings selected to be shown at Vose's have been cleaned so that they are bright and luminous and fresh. Layers of dirt prove a preservative. Even signatures are clear.

A still-life by B. van der Ast, a Dutch painter of Rembrandt's time, is a splendid example of the painting of objects, fruits, flowers, insects, shells, in virtuoso manner. Huysum is best known to us for this style; van der Ast, if anything, has brighter color and freer design than Huysum.

A portrait of a lady, believed to be Madame Dylos, is done in the grand manner reminiscent of Largillière, the flattering portrayer of the court of Louis XIV. Here the artist dwells upon rich textures and opulent detail. This is a small portrait, and because its detail is not so minute as that of the larger portraits, it seems to us it may be a preliminary portrayal made for the approval of the patroness.

The third important discovery is a large American landscape painted by Régis Gignoux, said to have been a teacher of George Inness. This canvas reveals the romantic impressionism which had come to America from England. Great stretches of space recede to misty distances, Turner fashion.

D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Dance music.....	Five O'Clock	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Winnie the Pooh..	Revue; popular...	Soloist; orch.....
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Tom Mix sketch..	All-American Boy.	Band music.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	The Wizard of Oz.	Dance music.....	Cowboy Tom.....
6:00	Gene and Glenn.....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk.....	Buck Rogers.....
6:15	Sketch; organ	records; talks....	Political talk.....	Bobby Benson.....
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; speaker ...	Black and Blue...	Vera Van; orch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas.....	Your Folks & Mine	Popular program.	Political talk.....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Vocal program....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news....
7:15	John Herrick; orch..	Popular soloists...	Just Plain Bill....	Political talk.....
7:45	Irene Rich.....	Lum and Abner..	Ensemble; chorus.	Dance program ..
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter....	Brunswick Orches.
8:00	Network serial	Bert Lahr; George	Vocal trio; orch...	String ensemble....
8:15	mystery story.....	Olsen's Music....	Edwin C. Hill.....	Female trio.....
8:30	Dangerous Paradise .	Stage Show of the	Albert Spalding;	As I See It.....
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	Air; Variety.....	vocalist; orch...	Mixed quartet.....
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	Adrian O'Brien	Irvin Cobb; orch..	Rhythm Twins....
9:15	Sing, sketch.....	and Rakov's Or..	Political talk.....	Kate Smith.....
9:30	John McCormack,	Leo Reisman's Or-	Lombardo Orch.;	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	tenor; concert orch.	chestra; soloist..	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news.....
10:00	Popular program.....	Barnyard Music	Waring's Orches.;	Jacques Fisher
10:15	Vin's Orchestra.....	and male quartet	Moran and Mack.	and his orchestra
10:30	Rines's Orchestra....	Political talk.....	Soloist; 2 pianos..	"The Town Crier"
10:45	News flashes.....	Political talk.....	Reports; news....	Fray & Braggiotti
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Connor's Band....	Network Salute to
11:18	Conrad Orchestra...	Political talk.....	Political talk.....	WBBM, Chicago.
11:30	Gene and Glenn, with	Jack Denny and	Ozzie Nelson and	
11:45	"Jake and Lena"...	his orchestra	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, presenting Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, featuring Francis J. Cronin at the console.
8:30 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ.
9:45 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," household information by Alan Prescott.
10:00 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer"; Doris Tirrell, organist.
10:00 WAAB, "Bill and Ginger," popular songs.
11:30 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Walter Blaufuss's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, Silver Lining Hour: Oliver G. Elliott; speaker; organ.
2:30 WBZ, "Babes in Hollywood," with Arthur and Florence Lake.
3:30 WNAC, "Which—Football or Revolution for Students?" Frazier Hunt.
3:30 WEEI, Reading Circle, selections from books and plays.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Talk by Mrs. Joseph B. Ely, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts.
4:15 WNAC, "What the Public Demands of Its Schools," James J. Quinn.
4:30 WEEI, "Drake's Drums," dramatization for children.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "The Three Musketeers," drama based on Dumas' story.
8:00 WBZ, "Captain Diamond's Adventures," stories of the sea.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallée's Connecticut Yankees; Mayor John P. O'Brien, Joseph V. McKee, Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, speakers; Siberian Singers; Prof. Jack McLellan; Sara and Sassafras; Collins and Peterson, comedy team.
8:15 WAAB, "The Public Schools Under the New Deal," John L. Scully.
8:30 WAAB, Harlem Serenade: Hall Johnson Singers; Hopkin's Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, The Revelers, male quartet, with Frank Black, pianist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," drama of western pioneer days.
9:00 WAAB, Evelyn MacGregor, contralto; Evan Evans, baritone; M. Lopatino, harpist; piano team; mixed chorus; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, Columbia Dramatic Guild play.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, Willard Robison and his Deep River Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra; soloists; Deems Taylor, m. c.
10:00 WNAC, Fabien Sevitzky's Orchestra; Prof. Robert E. Rogers; soloists.
10:00 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border": soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," with Alton Blackington.
10:45 WAAB, Gladys Rice, soprano; Nicolai Berezowsky conducting orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, Thirteenth Anniversary of KDKA, Pittsburgh: speakers; dramatization; vocal groups; orchestras.

Boston Snapshots

Hot Dogs and Cold Sports—Hot sunshine poured in through the plate glass windows of the Park Square Building upon two huskie pups lying comfortably amid the snowy scenery provided for them at the Grenfell Labrador Bazaar. One wonders if they were uplifted by the thought that their descendants may conceivably become as numerous as those of the early police dogs brought to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Milton Seeley, who brought them down to the bazaar from their Chinook Kennels in Wonalancet, N. H., are active in spreading the news of the excellent qualities of these Malamutes as pets. At Wonalancet visitors can become thoroughly acquainted with them. The huskies, beside doing regular dog-team work, will provide the fun of ski-joring, among other friendly and thrilling sports. The name "huskie" originated, according to Mr. Seeley, from the pronunciation of the name "eskimo" by sailors touching at northern shores. The term is now applied to all three breeds—Malamute, Eskimo and Siberian—which are being raised at the Chinook Kennels.

* * *

"How to End Rackets."—Speaking at the luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club on Tuesday, John B. Kennedy, associate editor of Collier's, recounted his own experiences in meeting famous racketeers, such as Al Capone. Upon these experiences he based his conclusion that all these "public enemies" are to a certain extent demented—many of them through the constant acquisition of artificial courage by the use of narcotics. Two courses were suggested for the combating of the racketeers. The first plan called for the increase of police pay, offsetting the lure of bribes, and the provision of adequate pensions for officers and their families. With this done, Mr. Kennedy would detail two men to each known racketeer. They would be given six months to get sufficient evidence to put an end to his activities. The second plan would be based upon "the return of physical violence for physical violence." Mr. Kennedy pointed to the small percentage of "active" criminals in Canada and England, where crimes of violence, he said, were punished by the lash.

* * *

Codfish Goes to Sea—As we stepped up the gangway of the Dollar Line round-the-world steamship President Garfield, we noticed that hundreds of cases of codfish were being slung into the hold, to travel in company with stacks of chocolate to the east and west shores of the Pacific. It seems that freight comes almost of its own accord to these ships, but that passengers need a little more encouragement. To help provide this encouragment a group of travel agents had been invited to get acquainted with the comfort of these ships by taking a trip from New York to Boston and back—so that in future their recommendations might have the ring of sincerity. A sight-seeing tour of Boston was even provided to show what tender care tourists may expect in Oriental ports.

* * *

Canned Travel—Among the guests on the ship was Theodore M. Casey, who has had much experience in guiding parties of tourists in odd corners of the world. At the invitation of the Dollar Line Mr. Casey has taken movies showing scenes typical of a world tour—with special emphasis upon the actual everyday life of native peoples. This film, which he has named "A Dream You Can Make Come True," will be shown on request to any groups of organizations interested in travel. According to Mr. Casey, such interest this year is widespread—largely because many people feel that before long the press of business may have increased so much that they will not be able to take a long vacation. There is an increasing feeling among the parents of high school boys and girls, too, he says, that an experience of this kind undertaken between the end of high school and the beginning of college gives a worth-while basis of contact with the world, which increases the value of college courses.

* * *

Last Roundup—If all the orchestras, singers and other radio and stage entertainers who have been singing and playing "The Last Roundup" during the last week were to be rounded up themselves, we venture to say there would be quite a gathering. In fact comparative silence on the air and in the theaters might ensue. The fortunate thing is that the peculiar melody lends itself to so many entirely different treatments—each of them pleasant to hear.

* * *

New-fangled—For the drying of washed hands Keith's Theater provides hot-air blowers which, while an ingenious idea, have their disadvantages at the best of times. But when the owner of the damp fingers fails to tread on the starting button, they are, of course, quite ineffective. The other day we caught sight of an elderly gentleman of rural aspect who was standing with his hands in front of the inactive machine—not having observed the starting button at all. Finally in disgust he took out his handkerchief, just as we arrived, and exclaimed, "I never did like these new-fangled notions anyway—I could stand here all night and my hands would still be wet!"

Bossism Raised As Major Issue In Mayoralty Race

(Continued from Page 1)

bankers alarmingly reluctant to replenish it.

Charges and revelation of the manner in which the present administration has done business are distinctly issues in this campaign, for administration influence is very present in the contest.

In its 1932 report the Boston Finance Commission told Boston to clean up its supply department, which does a $500,000 purchasing job yearly. It was found that though the department was established in 1908, it had never been organized along efficient lines. Prices of meat were found to have been fixed after the meat was delivered, no recording or comparing of prices were made, it was found. No annual report as required by a 1923 ordinance was issued. No grouping of orders was attempted, hence the city lost the advantages of low prices possible through bulk buying.

And now enter the mysterious Mohawk Packing Company that was the target of attack by those persons who last year solicited the Legislature for a thorough investigation of the affairs of Boston. This company, when unearthed in the Finance Commission's report, stood forth as a middleman, which purchased $350,000 worth of meats for the City Hospital annually. No revelation could plead louder perhaps for institution of business practices in City Hall than this one.

It would have been highly possible for the city to send an agent direct to the packers and pay "x" dollars, but instead it chose to negotiate with the Mohawk Company and pay "x" plus "y" dollars.

Said the Finance Commission further:

"The commission cannot condone the frequency with which the city authorities have violated either the spirit or the letter of the law requiring the advertising for competition for contracts in excess of $1000."

"This year 1932 saw more of the long list of unsavory land takings for municipal purposes which have dotted the record for the last decade."

Persistent allegations of favored contractors were stifled in the public hearing last session, when petitions for an investigation were turned into innocuous channels. The general abuses which the finance commission pointed out were elaborated on with a wealth of details, so specific, so recriminatory that they cannot be ignored as smoke dense enough to indicate some avaricious fire beneath.

Remarkable has been both the indifference of the candidates and the public to perrenial disclosures in the administration of public welfare. Ugly charge after charge has reared its head, each new week looking on a new example of waste and mismanagement; investigation after investigation was launched to be quietly shut off. Still city officials fail to give the logical testimonial of their good faith by petitioning the Legislature for a change in the administrative machinery of relief.

These charges and these disclosures are certainly issues in this campaign. They cannot be ignored by the voter, who would determine whether a drastic change in method is needed at City Hall, whether an equally drastic break with the prevailing type of politician is needed.

Efficient auditing, efficient purchasing, efficient awarding of contracts, efficient assessing, efficient management of relief, efficient distribution of jobs without political patronage are possible to only one kind of candidate—the candidate responsible to and concerned with public service alone.

R. M. B.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather tonight and during Thursday, with slowly rising temperature Thursday; moderate north to east or southeast winds.

Maine: Fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, probably with rain Thursday night and in the west portion Thursday afternoon; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably rain during afternoon; slightly warmer Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north, shifting to east or southeast winds; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday 10:39 p.m., Thursday 11:30 a.m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:09 p. m.

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Copy any style you wish.
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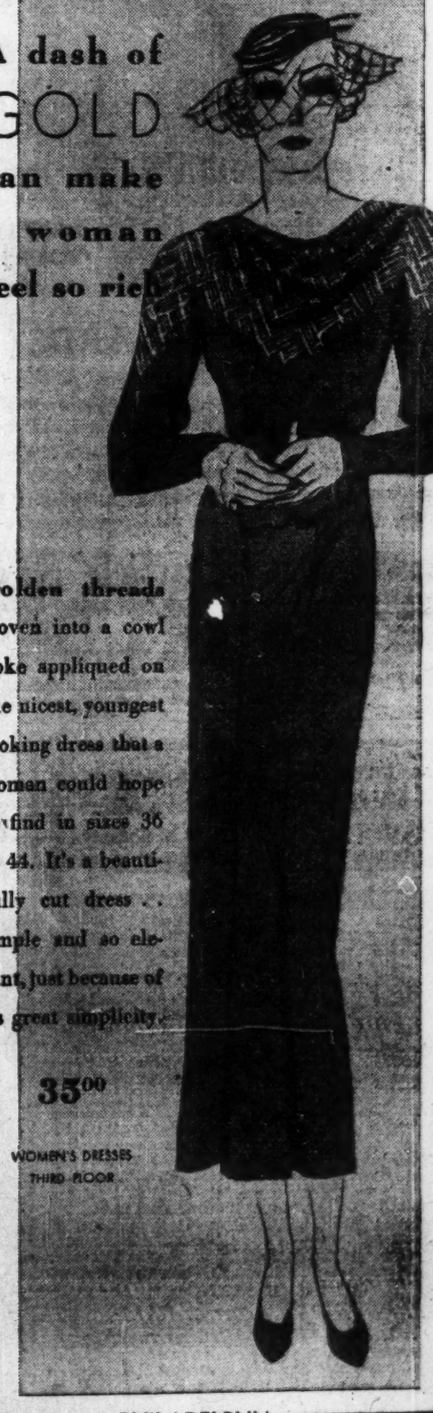

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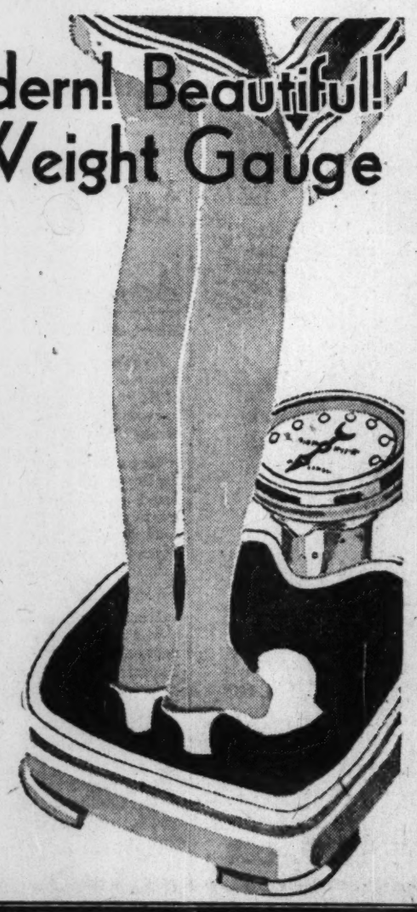

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Women Called On By Mrs. Roosevelt To Present Facts

Necessary, She Says in Chicago, for Securing Social Measures

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—Informal as a good neighbor although her voice was being trapped by a battery of microphones and her picture by four big news reel cameras, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had a heart-to-heart talk with a great outdoor audience on Woman's Day at a Century of Progress exposition.

Women responded with sympathetic applause as she told them out of her long experience in government circles that they should equip themselves more thoroughly with convincing facts when they set out to get social measures enacted by bodies of men.

More than her words, perhaps, her actions made an impression on those who crowded the Court of the Hall of States to see and hear her. She arrived on time and although her morning had been a busy one, with a visit to the State street shopping district and to the Art Institute, she was full of enthusiasm for her visit to the exposition.

Miss Helen M. Bennett, who had an important part in planning the exhibits, guided Mrs. Roosevelt. Some 20 or 30 people who happened to be in the hall at the time, followed. So informal was the party that one woman who saw it took it for one of the regularly conducted groups of sight-seers. "I don't care for these organized tours," she remarked to her companion, turning away and unconsciously missing a chance to see the President's wife.

Mrs. Roosevelt lunched with prominent Chicago women. After dessert she asked to be excused a few moments and went out to the Alaska exhibit to talk to "Slim" William, who "mushed" 4600 miles from Alaska with his dogs to attend the fair. She discussed dogs at length with "Slim," while one of them sniffed her orchid; invited the Alaskan and his dogs to visit her in Washington; shook "Slim's" weathered hand warmly, and then returned to the luncheon-reception.

Following the luncheon, Mrs. Roosevelt went to the platform in the Hall of States, watched a historical pageant of famous women prepared by Mrs. Minna Schmidt, heard Miss Margery Maxwell sing, and then spoke.

"Being afraid never did anyone good," she said. "I know that it is a time when many of us are afraid for the future. I cannot understand it very well because I think it is one of the most exciting times to be alive in.

"If we build rightly we have a chance to make a new social life, a new kind of life for many people which may mean greater opportunity, greater happiness.

"There are many things women are starting out upon now and they do not always take the trouble to really inform themselves upon them and have the facts absolutely correct before they start their crusades.

"The way to make any movement successful is to know every step of the way. We women are frightened sometimes by the mere sound of the word 'economics.' That is only one of the hundreds of things we must know if we are really going to understand our Government."

Motorcar 'of Future'—Now 'of Present'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

Rear-Engined Auto at Olympia Motor Show, England

New British Model Goes 80 M. P. H. With Economy and Comfort. Noise, Fumes and Heat From Motor Lessened by Mounting in Rear. Spare Tire Fits on Inside of Wide Door.

Farm Organizations Question Policy Adopted at Des Moines

Some Features of Plan Regarded as Extreme and Impractical

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—The farm program adopted at the conference of middle western governors at Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday, is extreme in some of its most important features and in these does not represent organized agriculture, it is declared in farm organization circles here.

Notably the demand for a farm code, which was regarded as perhaps the dominant feature of the platform, which is to be presented to President Roosevelt tomorrow, is disavowed.

The relief policies advocated, it is said, in general include remedies which various of the principal farm leaders of the country regard as very questionable or impossible.

Others are recognized, it is commented, as steps which the leading farm groups have already brought to the thought of President Roosevelt, and hence are not new.

Reno's Following Questioned

Prominence in the press given to Mr. Milo Reno as influential in the conclusion of the conference is deprecated. Mr. Reno is represented here as a radical with a small farm following and his farm strike as of no consequence beyond furnishing a "brass band" to call the nation's attention to the troubled farm problem.

There is reluctance among the farm organizations to discuss publicly moves among themselves which they regard critically because of the desire to avoid the impression of quarreling. Nevertheless in this instance some of the foremost spokesmen of the organized farmers discount the action taken yesterday.

The Governors' conference at Des Moines, they point out, moved along the lines which the big farm organizations have been following, and the that extent there is sympathy. But practical results which will be of actual benefit to the farm measures which it will be possible for the Administration at Washington to put into effect with success—are what the leaders of the chief farm groups have been aiming at, it is declared.

Because they do not think the program now to be laid before President Roosevelt comes altogether in the class of practicality at this time they are skeptical of it.

Program Already Presented

The major farm groups have in fact already conferred, agreed on common action to be recommended to the Administration and have personally presented it to the President.

Among these coöperating organizations are the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, National Committee on Farm Organizations, Farmers National Grain Corporation, American Cotton Coöperative Association, National Livestock Marketing Association, etc.

Some recent steps taken at Washington are attributed by farm leaders here to their representations to the President. That the farm strike and holiday movement had anything to do with recent measures at Washington they doubt radically.

"Farmers are the most conservative people in the country," commented one nationally known farm executive today. "If our institutions were in danger they would be the first to rise to defend them.

"Talk about revolution among the farmers is going too far. The farmers are in desperate circumstances in many cases. They deserve every practical aid the government can give them. If conditions are not bettered there is likely to be more trouble in the farming sections. But revolution, never."

Four Governors to Put Midwestern Program Before Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 1—Dissatisfaction with the progress being made in the Administration's farm relief program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act will be brought to a head tomorrow when a committee of four middle western governors places their demands for agricultural equality before President Roosevelt after a special trip to the nation's capital.

This was decided here last night when a sweeping resolution was adopted by Gov. Clyde L. Herring's agricultural conference, asking, in effect, the immediate application of the NRA fundamental to rural communities, since they contend the AAA is not bringing results.

The following governors will meet in Washington to carry the program personally to the Administration: Clyde L. Herring of Iowa, Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota, William Langer of North Dakota, and A. G. Schmedeman of Wisconsin.

Shelve Embargo Demand

Included in the resolution signed by these four and also by Gov. Tom Berry of South Dakota and representatives of Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana and Illinois, was every important suggestion made in the two-day conference of the nation's farm spokesmen here, except the demand for an embargo on all major farm products made by the National Farm Holiday Association and the Farmers' Union and supported in a minority report by Governor Langer. Mr. Langer, however, concurred with the report in all other respects.

Paramount in the Governors' program is the demand for the application of the NRA code to agriculture. The farmers' NRA code, according to the resolution, should "authorize the fixing of minimum prices to the produce for basic commodities sold on the domestic market, which prices must, in equality with rates allowed public utilities under laws now existing, and prices allowed other industries under the NRA, equal the cost of production plus a reasonable profit."

Help For Farm Debtors

The Governors also pledge themselves to "use any and all means within our power to defer the foreclosure of mortgages upon farms and homes, and evictions resulting from expiration of the redemption period."

By their action yesterday the Governors definitely served notice on the Administration that it wants results. Although recognizing that "progress has been made" they went on record as believing that "certain immediate action, supplementary to action taken by the national Administration, is imperative."

The conference was augmented by the presence of Mr. Richard J. Beamish, Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, and representative of Gov. Gifford Pinchot.

U. S. Buys Forests In New England Area

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Authorization of the purchase of 4379 acres of forest lands in New England was announced today by the National Forest Reservation Commission.

The purchase, which will extend considerably the boundaries of the national reservations in the White and Green Mountain reservations of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine will be a part of a national program to add 954,632 acres of forest land to government holdings in 20 states east of the great plains.

The new areas, the commission said, would be available immediately for improvement work by units of the Civilian Conservation Corps, under agreements included in the options. The forest service of the Department of Agriculture, which will administer the tracts, will provide permanent protection, including management of the land for timber growing, watershed protection and other public forest purposes. The purchases authorized included 3410 acres in the White Mountain region in New Hampshire and Maine, at a cost of $14,190 and 969 acres in the Green Mountain region of Vermont, at a cost of $4758. An additional proposal of sale which the commission considered and requested the forest service to study was the offer of the president of Middlebury College to sell the Battell Forest in Vermont for national forest administration.

North American Aviation

North American Aviation, Inc., and wholly owned subsidiaries report for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1933, net loss of $355,859 after taxes, charges, and depreciation. This net loss would be reduced to $256,866 if the equity of North American Aviation in the net profit of its subsidiary, in which a majority of stock interest is held, was included. These figures include results of operations of North American Aviation, Inc., as actully constituted during the first nine months of this year.

Squirrels Take Nuts From Roosevelt Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 1—The 10 or 12 bushels of nuts from President Roosevelt's estate here, which were to have been planted in various parts of the country by Boy Scouts, have disappeared. The squirrels got them.

Inquiry at the Roosevelt estate revealed that the President spoke too soon in agreeing to the nut-planting project sponsored by the National Nut Tree Planting Commission.

"If you will get in touch with the superintendent of Hyde Park, Mr. William Plog," he had written to Mr. G. H. Collingwood, secretary of the commission, "I am sure he will make the arrangements for you."

Mr. Plog reported to Mr. Walter C. Forse, Dutchess County Boy Scout executive, that there wasn't a nut on the place. The crop was a short one this year, he added, and the squirrels cleaned it out.

British Motors Following Trend To 'Streamline'

Crowds Show Interest in New Aero Designs by Old Company

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A streamline automobile with its engine tucked away at the rear in a tapering tail was widely heralded as indicating the design of road vehicles of the future at the annual Motor Exhibition at Olympia Oct. 12-21. This new model is being marketed by one of the oldest-established British motor manufacturers.

It seemed to invite a ride into a new era, this Crossley sedan, combining the attributes of a racer with the roominess and high standard of comfort of a luxury limousine.

Eager crowds thronged the stand discussing its unorthodox features. Engine in the rear! Why not? seems to be the right place for it—close to the driving wheels—fumes, heat, noise and vibration all at the back—ample leg room for front seats—air resistance reduced to a minimum.

Motorists Wary

Why hasn't anyone thought of this before? They have, but motorists have been wary of what they regarded as "freak" vehicles. Now when one of the leading manufacturers introduces such a model it looks likely to be coming to stay. Such comments were exchanged.

An engineer on the stand explained that an ordinary saloon automobile traveling at 60 miles an hour consumes 75 per cent of its engine power in overcoming air resistance. Wind tunnel tests show that a streamline body needs a tapering tail with the highest and broadest part of the vehicle well to the front.

Other apparent advantages of this rear-engined vehicle are lower center of gravity giving greater safety and more head room owing to absence of a main axle; better weight distribution leading to an advanced system of independent wheel springing, and increased braking power.

Goes 80 Miles an Hour

Sir Denistoun Burney—a leading British airship designer—had already produced a rear-engined motorcar, examples of which have been seen mingling with the London traffic. The cost of this vehicle was, however, about £1500 (or $7500). Now Sir Denistoun has coöperated with Crossley Motors in reducing the price by about 50 per cent and greatly improving the general lines of the bodywork. A comparatively small engine has been fitted giving a maximum speed of about 80 miles an hour.

A notable feature of the exhibits at this year's Motor Show was the number of different systems adopted by manufacturers to simplify gear shifting. It seems to have been generally recognized that an easy change system has now become a necessary sales point.

Freewheel systems are now being more widely recognized, but like vacuum clutch control, they may be put in or out of action by a simple device. Synchro-mesh gear boxes, or transmissions, giving foolproof and silent shifts, are the most popular. Some makers feature pre-selective gear-boxes giving finger-tip control on the steering wheel and in certain cases incorporated with the Daimler fluid flywheel transmission system which is probably the most simply operated driving system at present in use.

In bodywork construction the 1934 season's standards are on a uniformly high plane for variety of types, quality and appearance. Some new shades of weather-resisting colors are featured. Coachwork contours are more graceful with curves eliminating angular points and straight lines. There is a noticeable tendency of British manufacturers to follow American example in adopting radiator shells curving outward at the bottom.

Salesmen at the show confirmed a suggestion that a decided swing over is noticeable towards the more expensive automobiles, which they regard as an excellent augury for the future. They admitted that 10 horsepower models continue to be the most popular vehicles of all—but whereas in recent years there has been a tendency of buyers to show greater interest in the lowest priced models on a stand, this year they show a desire to spend more for comfort and convenience.

Furthermore a number of makers of automobiles ranging in price from £400 to £1000 ($2000 to $5000) are experiencing a marked increase in orders.

Land Bank Interest Reduction

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The New York Joint Stock Land Bank has requested holders of its bonds to accept a reduction in interest for the next five years from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent annually. This petition is embodied in a plan for conserving the bank's assets pending ultimate liquidation as necessitated under the Farm Relief Act.

Hitler Restricts Propaganda For His Party to Germany

Action Comes on Eve of American Inquiry Into Activities in the United States

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 1—The German Government has seen fit to issue a semiofficial report here today of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's pronouncement to an American press agency that he has strictly forbidden all party members to carry on National Socialist propaganda abroad.

Herr Hitler gave as the reason for his attitude that such propaganda must endanger Germany's friendly relations with foreign countries on which the present German Government sets great store. He added he would not even hesitate to expel offenders from the party.

The pronouncement is regarded here as made for the special benefit of the investigation committee of the American Congress which is shortly to inquire into charges of Hitlerite propaganda in the United States.

But it is also noted here that the Chancellor's statement, though expressly intended to meet the present situation caused by certain events in America during the past few months, declares that he is opposed to National Socialist propaganda "in Ausland," in other words, abroad.

If this means beyond the frontiers of the German Reich, it is felt it would be an important step toward easing relations between Germany and its neighbors, especially Austria. But National Socialist leaders have always regarded the Austrian question as one from which other states are excluded.

Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Denmark will no doubt carefully note the Chancellor's statement should National Socialist activities within their borders continue.

Hungarian Wheat Dumping

PARIS, Nov. 1—Dumping by Germany of Hungarian wheat, which had been bought with blocked pengoes, is reported in Holland and Denmark at a price equivalent to 46 cents (American par) per bushel.

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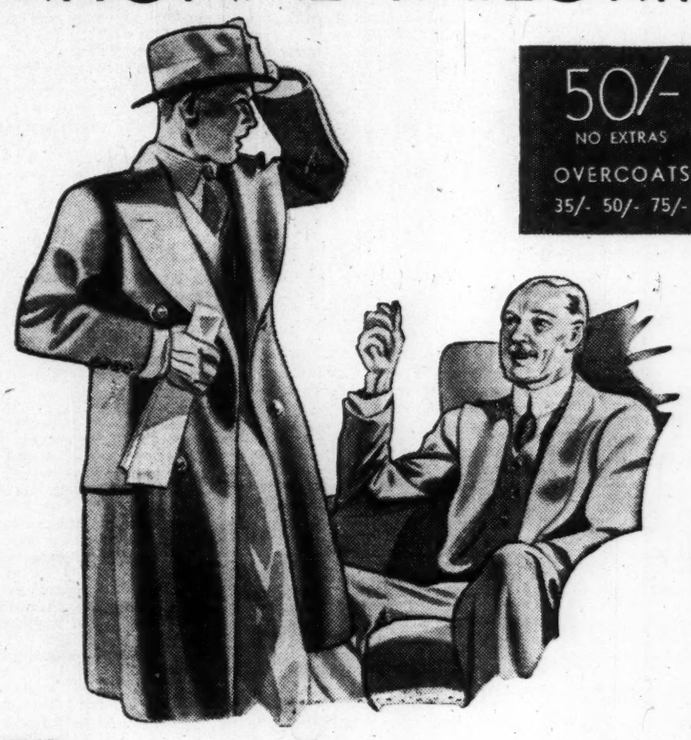

You've got yourself a SMART OVERCOAT, son

SON: Yes, I've learnt one thing at least since I've been working in the town—where to get good clothes at a reasonable price—The FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS.

COUNTRYMAN: Well, that's a blessing anyway! It suits you and your job all right. But a smart coat like that wouldn't last me long . . . I'd soon have the thing out of shape. What I want to get is a good thick coat that I can wear for the roughest work outdoors, but still be all right for market days and a run up to Town.

SON: You don't understand, Dad. These people aren't one-style tailors—they've got every possible variety of coats. Some of them made from such tough stuff that they'd even stand up to dyking and still look good.

COUNTRYMAN: You've always got some newfangled idea or other when you come home, or else you've made some amazing discovery. But if these people are so good, why doesn't everybody go to them?

SON: Do you think I'm their only customer? Hundreds of thousands of people everywhere go to them regularly for all their clothes. You remember you said you'd like a coat like Rolderson's? Well, he got it from The FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS—he told me so.

COUNTRYMAN: Now that is a fine coat. Looks to have plenty of wear in it, too. And that's all it cost—50/—? You find lots of ways of getting me to spend money, John, but you certainly seem to have found a way of saving on clothes. I'll go along myself and see what they've got—they've a branch in town, haven't they?

SON: Oh yes; and they've got hundreds of patterns, all made up in the various styles and sizes. And you'll like the people, Dad; they're so decent to deal with. They seem to put their hand at once on exactly what you want. They really look after you and see that you're satisfied. You'll like their idea of fixed prices, too—35/—, 50/— and 75/— —AND NO EXTRAS.

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EAST HAM, E. 6: 184-6 High St. North
FULHAM, S. W. 322-4 North End Rd.
HACKNEY, E. 8: 408 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY, N. 7: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
ILFORD (ESSEX): 327 High Rd.
KILBURN, N. W. 6: 422-4-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON ON THAMES: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM, S. E. 13: 194 High St.
PECKHAM, S. E. 15: 54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND (SURREY): Dome Bldgs., The Square
ROMFORD: 5 High St.
STRATFORD, E.: 30 Broadway
STREATHAM, S. W. 16: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING, S. W. 17: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM, N. 17: 488 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW, E.: 39-41 High St.
WIMBLEDON: 58 The Broadway
WOODGREEN, N.: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

MIDLANDS
BIRMINGHAM: 84-5 High St.
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
BURTON ON TRENT: 9 Station St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32-33 Petty Cury
CHESTERFIELD: 14-16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HANLEY: 3 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peter's St.
HEREFORD: 22 High Town
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate
NEWARK ON TRENT: 14 Stodman St.
NEWCASTLE (Staffs) 41 Ironmarket
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON 22 Market Sq.
NORTHAMPTON: 27 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
NOTTINGHAM: 39 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 7 Exchange Walk
PETERBOROUGH: 44 Bridge St.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
STOKE ON TRENT: 25 Church St.
WALSALL: 34-6 Park St.
WEST BROMWICH: 193 High St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 10-11 Dudley St.
WORCESTER: 25 The Cross

YORKSHIRE
BARNSLEY: 12 Cheapside
BRADFORD: 16 Manchester Rd.
BRADFORD: 36 Kirkgate
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
DONCASTER: 24 St. Sepulchregate
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 12-14 Whitefriargate
HULL: 32 King Edward St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-6 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane
LEEDS: 135 Briggate
LEEDS: 40/41 Briggate
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
LIVERPOOL: 73 London Rd.
PONTEFRACT: 35 Market St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 96/102 The Moor
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
WAKEFIELD: 12 Bull Ring
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.
YORK: 9 Low Ousegate

LANCS, CHESHIRE AND CUMBERLAND
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
ACCRINGTON: 93 Blackburn Rd.
BARROW IN FURNESS: 182 Dalton Rd.
BLACKBURN: 26 Darwen St.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
BURY: 54 Fleet St.
CHESTER: 5 Foregate St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate
LEIGH: 117 Kirkgate
SCARBOROUGH: 2 Westborough
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
ROCHDALE: 43 Yorkshire St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
ST. HELENS: 9 Church St.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SOUTHPORT: 23 Eastbank St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
WHITEHAVEN: 7a King St.
WIGAN: 18 Wallgate

EAST COAST
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
COLCHESTER: 32 High St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
GREAT YARMOUTH: 32-34 Broad Row
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KING'S LYNN: 110 High St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM
ASHINGTON: 33 Station Rd.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLYTH: 14 Waterloo Rd.
CONSETT: Middle St.
CROOK: 11 Hope St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
JARROW ON TYNE: 69 Ormonde St.
NEWCASTLE: 39 Bigg Market
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 22-23 Saville St. West
SOUTH SHIELDS: 27½ King St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 71 King St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 21 Lynn St.
WEST STANLEY: Front St.

WALES AND WEST COAST
ABERAVON: 1 Water St.
ABERDARE: 6 Canon St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
EBBW VALE: Bearcar St.
MAESTEG: 129 Commercial St.
MOUNTAIN ASH: Oxford St., Corner of Darren Rd.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
PONTYPRIDD: 67 Taff St.
SWANSEA: 22 High St.
SWANSEA: 3 Oxford St.
TONYPANDY: 109a Dunraven St.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES
BATH: 30 Westgate St.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRIGHTON: 22-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
EXETER: 72 High St.
EXETER: 92 Fore St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-8 Queens Square
READING: 84 Broad St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PLYMOUTH: 86 Old Town St.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial R.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 29 East St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
SWINDON: 77 Regent St.

SCOTLAND
ABERDEEN: 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ABERDEEN: 64 St. Nicholas St.
AYR: 224 High St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
DUNDEE: 45 Murraygate
DUNFERMLINE: 46 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 120 Sauchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 81 Union St.
GLASGOW: 154-6 Argyle St.
GOVAN (Glasgow, S. W. 1): 13-15 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GREENOCK: 32 Hamilton St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
MOTHERWELL: 184 Brandon St.
PAISLEY: 38 High St.
PARTICK (Glasgow): 354 Dumbarton Rd.

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Public Ownership Of Utilities Given 'Boost' Under NRA

Federal Funds for Use Against Private Projects Protested

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Use of public works funds to encourage public ownership of utilities and its extension at the expense of private ownership was frankly stated here yesterday by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and public works administrator as the policy of the Public Works Administration.

Simultaneously the Roosevelt Administration is definitely leaning toward public ownership as reflected in a decision of the federal power commission denying a permit to the Great Northern Power Company for an extensive project on the Skykomish River because of protests by the City of Everett, Wash.

Mr. Ickes announced that cities and towns wishing to construct their own municipally-owned power plants and distributing systems would have preference in obtaining loans from public works funds. This policy was outlined in a letter to Mr. Hugh Miller, state engineer for Missouri, which in effect instructed state officials to hasten applications for loans for utilities projects without undue delay to hear protests from private interests.

As indication of the policy, Mr. Ickes pointed out that $4,845,700 has already been allocated for five power projects and $20,164,602 for 100 waterworks by the PWA.

The fight between the Administration and private utilities, which was joined when President Roosevelt threw his support behind Senator Norris in his fight for public development of power at Muscle Shoals, is not being ignored by private interests. Although accepting the complete commitment of the present Administration as irrevocable, they are nevertheless busy laying the groundwork for the future when they hope that a turn in political fortunes will resurrect the respectability of private ownership.

An example of their continued activity, in the face of the Administration's complete commitment to the other side of the case, was provided by the American Engineering Council in session here. A resolution adopted yesterday questioned the wisdom of "governmental competition," and asked the PWA to announce a policy of opposing loans to finance competitive service.

The resolution held that many loans for municipally owned plants had been requested in communities now adequately served by private plants, and added:

"If such loans are made and the municipalities build and operate competing plants, the existing privately owned and operated plants will be forced to meet governmental competition with resulting financial loss to the investing public by rendering it difficult for the privately owned utilities to secure capital necessary for improvement and extentions.

"The American Engineering Council considers it contrary to sound public policy for the Federal Government to provide public funds with which to construct or provide facilities which duplicate or destructively compete with enterprises public or private, which are rendering adequate service at reasonable cost to the consumer."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 288 Metcalfe Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.

United States

Connecticut

New Britain: Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 69 Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): Memorial Continental (D. A. R.) Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, Northwest, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Peachtree and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Maine

Bath: Church Auditorium, North Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Ford's Theater, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 7.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, 12 m. to 12:45 p. m., Nov. 9. Radiocast at 12:15 p. m., Stations WNAC and WEAN.

Malden: Malden Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 5.

Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 5.

Wellesley: Community Playhouse, Washington and Forest Streets, Wellesley Hills, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.

New Jersey

Hackensack: State Street School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.

New Brunswick: Franklin Junior High School, North Fifth Avenue, Highland Park, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 7.

New York

Buffalo (Fourth Church): Elmwood Music Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.

Dunkirk: Dunkirk High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

Glen Cove: Sunday School Unit, Dosoris Way and Oak Lane, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 6.

Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Junior High School, Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Niagara Falls: Church Edifice, Park Place and Pine Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, Main Street East and Prince Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Vermont

Bennington: High School Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

Virginia

Richmond: Shrine Mosque, West Main and Laurel Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 5.

Voting Machines Fail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1—Allegheny County's million-dollar vote machines, which broke down at the primary elections, will not be used at the Nov. 7 general elections, final tests of the machines having shown [illegible] for candidates whose names appear on more than one ticket is possible.

Blue Eagle Rises From Apples and Grapes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Horticultural Society Fruit Display at Kentucky State Fair

A commanding feature of the Kentucky State Horticultural Society's display of fruit at the Kentucky State Fair at Louisville was an immense NRA emblem done in apples and grapes. The display was 30 x 56 feet, the Blue Eagle being made of blue Concord grapes against a background of Grimes Golden apples, with a bordering and lettering of brilliant red Jonathans. Twenty-four bushels of grapes and 31,000 apples were required. The trays and plates of apples, grapes, pears and other fruits in the foreground constituted individual and county displays of Kentucky-grown fruit. The general effect was very striking.

Ground Is Thought Prepared For Upholding Recovery Act

Professor Arnold, Yale, Says Supreme Court for Years Has Been Extending Power of Congress, Thus Paving the Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1—Should the United States Supreme Court declare the National Recovery Act constitutional, it will be not because there is a popular demand for such action, but because there are sufficient legal grounds to do so, according to Prof. Thurman W. Arnold of the Yale law school. Professor Arnold has just returned from Washington, where he has been adviser to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"According to constitutional logic, it is much easier to argue that the recent recovery legislation is constitutional than maintain that it is unconstitutional," Professor Arnold says.

"Those who oppose the constitutionality of the act are compelled to go beyond the decided cases and have recourse to new doctrines. Those who sustain it need not go beyond the logic of the decided cases.

"The reason for this is that the Supreme Court for years has been extending the power of Congress under the commerce clause while at the same time it has been curbing state experimentation. In that process they have used words and arguments which seem almost intentionally to have paved a way to uphold this recent extension of the power of Congress represented by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and the National Recovery Act. It is not inconceivable that the historian of the future will, on the basis of these words, contend that the possibility of the Recovery Act was in the mind of the court for a long time prior to the depression.

"In spite of this we find a curious general impression that, although the Supreme Court will probably sustain the acts because of economic necessity, they will have to abandon the doctrines of the decided cases in order to do it. A logical analysis of the case proves the contrary, but the impression still persists in magazine articles and editorials.

"The reason for this lies in an emotional attitude toward the Constiution, and not in an analysis of the cases. The Constitution for a long time has been used as an argumentative method by which to oppose experiments in economic organization. It has been used for this purpose so long that the general public, and even the lawyers, think that a logical analysis of the cases prevents any far-reaching changes. The error in this way of thinking is seldom discovered, because no one takes the trouble to read and analyze the actual cases.

"For example the child labor case, so often cited to be opposed to the recent federal extension of power, is found actually to support the regulation of manufacturing if the principal purpose is to regulate interstate commerce and not to use that power as a cloak to enforce local police regulations within a state."

Perch Is Unsteady For One Blue Eagle In Massachusetts

Only one Blue Eagle is in danger of losing its perch in Massachusetts to date as a result of the state-wide drive of compliance boards to enforce the various codes in the State.

This, according to Mr. Lothrup Withington, director of compliance of the Massachusetts State Recovery Board, is a very favorable sign for the NRA when it is considered that 337 cases of supposed noncompliance have been turned in. Of these, 294 have been amicably adjusted and 43 are pending. Of the cases pending, it is believed that all but 10 will be speedily settled, while the remaining may require action by the boards. The other cases will probably be settled by individual representatives of the boards.

The case recommended to Washington for removal of the Blue Eagle involves a question of wages and hours. Points in the case, however, must be settled before actual removal of the insignia can be effected.

Compliance boards now have been set up in every city and town in the state. While but 31 boards have thus far reported, it is expected that reports from the remainder of the approximately 130 boards will be received soon.

Officials point out that employers will be given every opportunity to adjust situations complained of. Representatives of the compliance boards will confer with the alleged code violators in an effort to convince them that their best course is to comply with the program. In most cases, noncompliance is a matter of misunderstanding rather than intentional.

New Hampshire Protects Its White Pine Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 1—New Hampshire has succeeded nearly 100 per cent in keeping its native white pine free from the white pine blister rust.

"Out of the 21 states in which this tree is the principal growth, this State has done the most in keeping this menace out of its forests," declared Mr. Leonard E. Newman, director, plant industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The CCC camps received tribute from Mr. Newman for their assistance.

Swope Asks Business To Resume the Reins

(Continued from Page 1)

would in turn be subordinate to a national Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which would consist of an "enlargement and development of the present Chamber of Commerce of the United States." This highest industrial authority would apparently coöperate with, but be entirely independent of, the NRA or its successor in the Government.

However, the Secretary of Commerce and the Assistant Secretary of Commerce would be members of the Board of Governors of the Nation, Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In addition, the President would name representatives to sit on a board of appeals of the chamber, which would be the highest industrial authority in the country.

The theory apparently underlying Mr. Swope's plans differs from that behind the NRA in that the proposal is for an organization of business and industry itself, within which the Government would have a voice. The NRA, however, is predicated on the theory of a governmental authority holding the balance between industry, labor and the interest of the consuming population, with the industrial organization definitely subordinated to government authority.

Not Much Difference

Reduced to simplest terms it appears to be the difference between mild government participation in industrial organization (Swope plan) or industrial participation in an effective partnership with government (NRA plan).

Mr. Swope timed the submission of his plan to industry at a moment when the NRA is undoubtedly running into increasing opposition throughout the country. Meantime the so-called "brain trust" has been giving much time and thought to plans for transforming the temporary NRA into a permanent machine for the organization and control of the national economy.

Much interest has been centered here on proposals for such a permanent organization. Mr. Swope's plan is believed to represent the viewpoint of the Chamber of Commerce and leading industrialists in general. What influence it will have cannot as yet be estimated.

Another proposal before the council today was that its 69 members should rotate in service on the National Advisory Board of the NRA. In anticipation of approval of the plan, it is already arranged that Mr. Swope, Mr. Walter C. Teagle, present chairman of the Advisory Board, and Mr. James Moffet shall be among the first to be relieved.

However, all members going off the Industrial Advisory Board will remain on the larger and less active Business Advisory and Planning Council. Mr. Swope is himself chairman of the larger body and will retain that position. Mr. Moffett is seeking relief from the Advisory Board work in order to devote all his time to the planning and coordinating committee ruling the petroleum industry.

Council Undergoes Changes

In addition to Mr. Teagle, those leaving the board today are Mr. Swope, James A. Moffett, recently resigned from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Austin Finch, Thomasville, N. C., and John B. Elliott, California oil man.

On Dec. 1 four more members will leave the board. These are David R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.; Henry H. Heimann; Miles, Mich.; Louis Kirstein, Boston, and W. J. Vereen, Moultrie, Ga.

They will be replaced by Morris E Leeds, Philadelphia; William T. Kemper, Kansas City; Thomas H. McInnerney; A. Lincoln Filene, Boston, and William A. Harriman, New York.

It was also announced that the remaining four members, Henry I. Harriman; Edward N. Hurley, Chicago; Robert E. Lund, president National Manufacturers' Association, and Alfred P. Sloan Jr., General Motors, would end their service on Dec. 13, being succeeded by Everett G. Griggs, Tacoma, Wash.; F. B. Davis Jr.; Henry S. Dennison, Framingham, Mass.; H. P. Kendall, Boston, and Thomas J. Watson.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mayors, Mayors Everywhere

If this column appears to run to mayors, it is because there are at the present a superabundance of them. The woods are full of them; the air is full of them; they are everywhere. All up and down Beacon Hill there is nought but speculation as to who will be the next mayor of Boston.

* * *

But a week ago radio programs were a mosaic of "political talks." Now only a few radio celebrities such as Amos and Andy are withstanding the flood of synthetic oratory that flows out of the loudspeaker. On the street one cannot escape their bannered headquarters, nor their pictures, nor their buttons, nor their slogans. If you flee up a quiet street, more than likely a horrendous vehicle, bristling with amplifiers, belching eulogies, will chase you out into the open. And more than likely this plumed nightmare will not carry merely the picture of the mayor on its sides, but the picture of his whole family.

Quiet Days Ahead

It is remarkable that six men can do this to a city. These six men are everywhere. One no sooner hears Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols end a speech in Brighton than he pops up in East Boston.

* * *

One no sooner thinks he has Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell cornered down back of the Federal National Bank than he appears somewhere up in Edmund Dolan's district. So be it, life will be simplified after Nov. 7.

* * *

"Think, or Say They Think"

City Hall is becoming a clearing house for preëlection figures and prophecies. The latest is an adaptation from Henry Parkman's campaign deductions regarding Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield's probable election strength. Mr. Mansfield got some 96,000 votes four years ago but at that time he had no Republican opponent and Mr. Parkman's statisticians (or those at City Hall said to be his figure sharps) think, or say they think, that about 60,000 Republican votes Mr. Mansfield then received will go to Mr. Parkman.

* * *

They figure Mr. Parkman will get about 10,000 Good Government votes in addition, which would not leave the former State Treasurer more than 21,000. This shows how overheated political imaginations are becoming these final furious days.

Pacific Lighting Earnings

Pacific Lighting Corporation reports for the 12 months to Sept. 30, 1933, net income of $6,027,370 after all charges, equivalent after preferred dividends to $3.09 a share on 1,608,631 shares of common stock. This compares with net income of $7,202,554 after charges in the previous 12 months, equivalent after preferred dividends to $3.92 a share on same number of common shares.

Ford Submits And Will Give Data to NRA

Will Make Wage and Hours Report Nov. 6 or 7 Under Auto Code

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—With the two most serious challenges to the NRA cleared from its path, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, was free for the first time in weeks today to turn his energies toward the problem of stemming the tide of public opposition which has been rising against his organization.

His hands were finally freed late yesterday when it was learned that Mr. Henry Ford was definitely planning to comply with the automobile code's requirement for a full report on production, hours and wages at his factories. A communication to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce said the statistical information would be supplied on Nov. 6 or 7.

Mr. Ford's capitulation on this particular compliance issue followed closely on the heels of that of the leaders of the powerful steel industry, who, the day before, had concluded a bargain with President Roosevelt involving complete acceptance of the NRA's demands in the "captive" coal mine controversy.

Helps NRA's Position

As a result, the NRA's strategic position has been improved enormously. Last Saturday it was facing at one and the same time the challenge of the most powerful single industry in the country and of the most famous single industrialist. Today both have withdrawn from any trial of strength on a direct and open issue.

In Mr. Ford's case this does not mean that he has completely capitulated to the NRA. On the contrary it appears here as though the retreat from the direct issue amounted only to retirement to a better defensive position. Instead of meeting General Johnson where the latter was patently acting in accordance with the explicit terms of the law, Mr. Ford is choosing his own ground where a good deal of uncertainty and confusion cloud the field.

His new ground, if he does intend to make one last stand against the NRA, will have to be the collective bargaining issue. He has no other left since acceding to code regulations governing wages and hours and statistical reports. In fact statements issued at the Ford Motor Company offices protest full intention to comply with the code.

However, Mr. Ford could make a good case for himself on the collective bargaining issue. It is already his contention that he is not in violation in his treatment of strikers in his Edgewater, N. J., plant whereas General Johnson has taken the flat position that the Fords, father and son, have served notice they would never accept the fundamental of collective bargaining, and that this constitutes a violation of the code.

It is on this specific contention that the Government must also rest its case if it persists in its efforts to shut the Ford Motor Company out of all government contracts. In fact the issue is now before Comptroller General J. R. McCarl to decide. The possibility that the result will be a victory of neither is being considered.

It is considered unlikely that Mr. McCarl could question the validity of the President's executive order forbidding purchase of federal supplies from any firm which violates its code. On the other hand he might very possibly uphold the Ford contention that they are not in violation of the code.

In the event of such a ruling Ford dealers would be free to bid on government contracts, at least until such a time as Mr. Ford should decide to come out into the open in opposition.

View of Labor Board

Statement of the National Labor Board on the issue tends to support the Ford contention. The board contents itself with stating that the reply from Dearborn, Mich., to the demands of strikers at the Edgewater plant, has not yet been received. The implication is that until the nature of the reply is learned it will be impossible to state whether Mr. Ford is refusing to bargain collectively with his workers.

The uncertainty over the question at least makes it appear that General Johnson was a bit hasty in considering Mr. Ford a violator of the code, and that government departments were perhaps acting on the presumption of future violation rather than actual violation when they declined to accept Ford bids for contracts.

Meanwhile, however, the important fact is that Mr. Ford has declined an open test of strength with the NRA and left General Johnson's hands free to carry his case to the country in an extended tour.

Data Begun Oct. 18

DETROIT, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced late yesterday that the compilation of the wage and hours report required by the NRA automobile code has been in progress at the offices here since Oct. 18.

German Women's Plight Told to Boston Club

Poverty faces at least 2,000,000 German women who are being driven out of industry by the Hitler program, according to Dr. Alice Hamilton, former member of President Hoover's Committee on Social Trends, who spoke to the Women's City Club of Boston last night. "Women in Germany," she said, "are to be eliminated from industry and the professions."

"Women," Dr. Hamilton stated, "may not now undertake any sort of work that men can do; they are to be wives and mothers. The vast majority of women would welcome this change, if it were possible. Hitler, however, cannot provide husbands and homes for the 2,000,000 'extra' women." Dr. Hamilton spent three months traveling in Germany last summer.

Hens Subscribe to the Slogan of the NRA; Leghorns Take Lead in High Production

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Nov. 1

THE White Leghorn "Emily," owned by Mr. Eustace Coombs of Sedgwick, Kan., yesterday was selected the champion egg layer of the international egg laying contest held at a Century of Progress.

Although described as a "hag," "Emily" laid 133 eggs in 154 days, her eggs weighing more than 24 ounces to the dozen.

A Rhode Island Red hen—more nondescript than the champion—entered by the Massachusetts Record of Performance Association of Spencer, Mass., laid 146 eggs in the same period, but they weighed only 23 ounces to the dozen.

Agassiz, B. C., Nov. 1

"DAUNTLESS DERREEN," White Leghorn pullet, equaled the world's record in egg laying yesterday by depositing her 357th egg in 365 days.

The achievement placed her on a par with "No Drone 5-H," owned by Mr. W. Whiting of Port Kells, B. C. The egg which brought fame to the 1½-year-old fowl scaled 26½ ounces to the dozen, maintaining her record of consistently laying larger-than-average eggs.

Until last Saturday, Mr. M. H. Ruttledge, of Sardis, B. C., had hope the Leghorn would set a new world's record, but "Derreen" failed to lay on Saturday.

Chain Store Milk Deliveries Stir Up Controversy on Price

Farm Bureau Says Marketing Plan Differential Will Be Nullified by Delivering 11-Cent Milk With Groceries

A small boy pulling a cart loaded with groceries now enters the New England dairy marketing perspective as one of the unbalancing factors helping to force a code on the industry.

At least this is the Massachusetts Farm Bureau's version of disturbing conditions that it says will result next Friday in raising the price of milk sold over store counters from 10 to 11 cents while retaining the price of 12 cents for milk left on the doorsteps each morning.

The charge is that chain stores are carrying on an unethical delivery system by selling milk at cash-and-carry prices and then hiring youngsters to deliver it in a basket of groceries at no extra charge. This is termed unfair competition with regular delivery dairymen who make all their profits on dairy products alone.

Behind the scenes is keen competition between the chain stores for business. To them, milk deliveries are only part of their scheme to sell service. To the regular dairyman, deliveries are a legitimate part of his trade, for which he must obtain reimbursement.

Milk Profiteering Is Alleged

This viewpoint failed to receive the support of Mr. Ralph W. Robart, commissioner of the necessaries of life, today, who holds that the code invites "profiteering" by certain chain stores already making a profit on their milk at 10 cents a quart.

Under powers conferred on him in the existing emergency, Mr. Robart will try to prevent stores from selling their milk at the new prices. The paradoxical situation arises here of a local milk administrator apparently clothed with authority to waive provisions of a code receiving federal approval.

According to Mr. Howard S. Russell of the State Farm Bureau, the code is "a compromise, since chain stores at first insisted on a 2-cent differential between cash-and-carry milk and the delivered product, whereas there is but a 1-cent difference."

He explained that the code still falls considerably short of the hopes of dairymen. But the main thing is, he said, to get a code in working order and then iron out the wrinkles as occasion requires. The setup provides for a board of arbitration.

Bureau Studies Situation

Indorsement of the code was given by the Farm Bureau, not as a casual observer, but as the result of months of study by its own dairy division.

It is the bureau's contention, however, that the code is only the first step toward stabilization of the dairy industry. The next, and none the less important, move, it insists, must be the adoption of codes for secondary markets, that is, the outlying territories now used as a dumping ground for surplus milk by dealers within the controlled areas.

Under the code applying to the Greater Boston district, Mr. Frederic S. Snyder of Boston was yesterday elected market director. Producers selected Mr. H. Styles Bridges, public service commissioner of New Hampshire, and distributors appointed Mr. Charles S. Morris of New Haven, as their representatives on the board of arbitration. They must be approved by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agricutlure.

Connecticut Delays Plan

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 1 (AP)—On the eve of the day its milk marketing plan was to have begun operation, the State Board of Milk Control announced last night that operation of the plan has been suspended for 30 days. It will become operative Dec. 1 instead of Nov 1.

Berkwitz on Stand Denies All Charges

Abram J. Berkwitz, on trial in Suffolk Superior Court where disbarment proceedings are being brought against him, denied on the stand today all charges of jury-fixing and bribing. He stated that as a membeer of the Bar Association he had always tried to conduct himself honorably.

This afternoon, he was being cross examined by Mr. Frederic A. Crafts, who is prosecuting the case for the Carpenter Commission, which is investigating alleged jury corruption in Boston.

It is expected that the case will go to Judge Frederick Field late this afternoon. Mr. Crafts alleges that Berkwitz was partly responsible for the "fixing" of a case in Suffolk Superior Court in which five jurors were said to have been bribed for their votes.

The prosecution concluded shortly after Meyer W. Kettleman, disbarred lawyer of Revere, had testified that he had received $150 from Berkwitz for use in bribing jurors in cases which were "fixed."

Music

The Beethoven Cycle

The Tuesday cycle of six Beethoven concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra was begun yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The First and the Third Symphonies made up the program.

This concert was an unalloyed delight. It was a pleasure to listen again to the Symphony in C major, especially as the performance was the finest within recollection. It is a mistake to dismiss this symphony casually as an early work in the style of Mozart. It is that, but it is much more. The opening Adagio, the lyric second movement, the third movement which is really a Scherzo, foreshadow clearly enough the Beethoven to come. The work could not be mistaken for Mozart's, in spite of the delicacy of its fancy and the charm of its expression. The "Eroica" there is no dispute about—or very little. Its first two movements place it with the Fifth. It was stirringly played yesterday.

There are some, among those modernists who are more successful with words than with notes, who have dismissed Beethoven; and there are musical chauvinists who disparage him in order to prove that all good music has been written by other than Germans. Oddly enough, Beethoven persists. We suspect that his music will be heard for quite a while yet. The Tuesday subscribers are fortunate in looking forward to a survey of his symphonic works under such auspices. The large assemblage of yesterday gave evidence of its appreciation. L. A. S.

McKee Challenged To Tell All About McEneny Return

Incident in His 'Record' in Office Brought Up by Seabury

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 — From a seemingly insignificant incident, the reinstatement of Francis T. McEneny as chief examiner of the Aldermanic Board by Joseph V. McKee as his last official act at the head of this body, is developing into a major issue in the New York mayoralty campaign, with indications that Judge Samuel Seabury is preparing to spring a real sensation before the electorate goes to the polls on Nov. 7.

In the face of Mr. McKee's dodging of this incident, Judge Seabury in a radio address today returned to it questioningly, at the same time driving home to the electorate the permanent issue of the Fusion campaign—"whether this city shall rid itself of the brutal bosses who have dominated its affairs for the last eight years."

Judge Seabury asserted "that this election affords New York City citizens the greatest opportunity that has been presented to them in many decades to end political domination.

"The benefits that will come from availing themselves of this opportunity can be realized by the election of Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia and the whole Fusion ticket," he declared.

"I ask you to aid us in putting an end to the whole Tammany system. I ask you to dethrone the bosses that have ruled over you and to usher into New York City a system of government that will inure to the benefit of the people of this city."

Judge Seabury reviewed briefly the outstanding figures in the James J. Walker Mayoralty to which his inquiry brought abrupt end, listing them as Mayor Walker, Comptroller Charles W. Berry and Mr. McKee.

"The fact is that the joint efforts of Walker, Berry, and McKee resulted in the credit of this city being grievously impaired. Waste, extravagance and even corruption have brought this city to the verge of bankruptcy. Neither Walker nor Berry have had the temerity to suggest that they should come back into public office. McKee is the only one of the triumvirate who seeks to come back."

"Up to this time," he continued, "Mr. McKee has refused to say why he put McEneny back. I can't understand why if he has any reason that will bear statement, he should not declare it, or why he should make a mystery of the reasons which led him to do so."

Mr. McKee's reply to this challenge was, "I refuse and will refuse during the balance of this campaign to pay attention to such mud-slinging tactics."

At the Sign of the Red

Announcing . . . .

Waldorf

MANAGERS' MONTH

Each Waldorf Manager in New England Competes for Your Patronage

WALDORF MANAGERS PLAY A VERY IMPORTANT part in the efficient operation of our restaurant system . . . so much so that I've planned to bring them out front during the month of November.

• They're a wonderful lot of conscientious, loyal workers . . . who, through diligent application and years of experience, have accumulated a wealth of knowledge about the restaurant business and their customers. I have a great deal of faith in their ability and eagerness to please Waldorf patrons.

• In order to give them an opportunity to show their "wares," I am turning over to them, in so far as possible, the operation of our restaurant during the month of November, to run pretty much as they see fit. They will be competing individually for your patronage and you will have a chance to judge them, not only for the efficient service they render and the general appearance of their restaurantts, but also for their ability to offer you interesting and appetizing meals.

November will be known as "Waldorf Managers' Month." 88 New England managers will be seeking your favor. I know that they will extend themselves in serving you attractive meals.

NRA WE DO OUR PART

J J Curry
President

Those Good Waldorf Eating Places
If all places were like the Waldorf
there would be no need of Pure Food Laws

Renaissance of Good Music Gains Fresh Impetus Under Added Leisure Given Public

Radio Does Much to Add to People's Knowledge of How to Know the Best There Is in Orchestral and Choral Renditions

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?
Ninth of 18 Articles

By Godfrey Lias

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Most of us, probably, like listening to music—but—let's whisper it—how many of us really know how to? And would it not be worth while investing part of our leisure in learning?

There are plenty of opportunities today to learn something in our spare time about the carpentry, so to speak, of music—how melody and harmony are dovetailed into one another, how the various stories are fitted onto the foundation of the main motif, what is the meaning of that nice little tiddly-pom in the bass when the fiddles are singing wee-wee-wee up in the treble.

Practically every country in which radiocasting is past its first infancy has instructional talks on musical subjects. The radiocasts of the great New York, Boston and Philadelphia orchestras, for instance, are all accompanied by explanations of the programs during the intervals.

Great Britain specializes, among other musical topics over the air, in singing lessons to schools. They are not in the least highbrow. And the adult is as interested as the youngsters. Even if he is too self-conscious to learn to sing any better himself he discovers much about music generally that stands him in good stead as a listener.

A report on school radiocasting published this year by the Institute of International Coöperation shows that throughout the alphabet from Argentina to Yugoslavia the countries include music lessons to primary and other schools with as yet incalculable results on the listener of the future.

Thus we find that Australia says: "Music recitals: These broadcasts are accompanied by commentaries designed to train and develop a taste for music among the pupils."

Austria uses folk songs "to give children an idea of the life and customs of England and France"—a charming instance of the love of music employed as an aid to international understanding.

Belgium makes use of the radio "to train the ear, to teach pupils to distinguish the tone of different instruments, to recognize a leit motif, a sonata, etc." The privately owned French stations Radio Paris and Radio Côte d'Azur have regular talks on the history of music illustrated by gramophone records and lectures by musical critics.

And so it goes on right down the alphabet.

Another branch of instruction in the art of listening is the lecture or talk illustrated by brief passages played by members of the orchestra. At the Robert Mayer Children's Concerts in London, the conductor, Mr. Malcolm Sargent, introduces his youthful audience to each section of the orchestra in turn, and to the sound of single notes and chords as played on the different instruments.

Then he hums, or strums on the piano, the main themes of the piece he is going to conduct. Finally the orchestra plays the themes over—just the themes by themselves without any attendant frills. Thus everybody recognizes them and knows something about them when the whole piece is played.

Youngsters Like Good Music

Mr. Pitt Sanborn does much the same sort of thing for adults in New York. So does Mr. Richard G. Appel in Boston. Generally speaking, however, it is the children who come off best in this respect, perhaps deservedly so. At any rate, the Robert Mayer concerts are filled to overflowing with eager young listeners although the entire program always consists of music which the adult is too often apt to dismiss with the contemptuous word—highbrow!

Even the adult, however, is going in for and appreciating music as never before. Mechanical music, whether over the air or from a gramophone, far from deterring the mere amateur, has in fact, wakened in him a spirit of emulation. He not only goes to concerts, but he performs in them in increasing numbers and with growing skill. His friends and neighbors provide the audience.

The 1933 yearbook of the British Federation of Musical Competitions gives a list of nearly 200 places in the British Isles in which festivals are being held this year under its, by no means exhaustive, auspices. At scarcely any of these festivals are there less than 1000 competitors—all leisure-time musicians from factories, collieries, workshops, offices, anywhere. At the North of England Musical Tournament at Newcastle-on-Tyne the number of competitors was 10,000, divided up among 1616 entries. Altogether about 500,000 people competed at the B. F. M. C. festivals last year and the audiences ran into millions.

When it is realized that throughout Europe, there is a similar and, in some countries, an even greater, vogue for both choral and orchestral music, one can appreciate what mighty hosts are already investing their leisure time in listening to, or providing, worthwhile music—not for gain or reward, but just because they love it. And remember that each competitor when not playing is a better, because more understanding, listener. In course of time this fact will have an incalculable effect on the whole standard of musical composition, performance and production.

At the open air music festival at Tallinn in Estonia, held once every five years—of which this was one—there is a choir of 10,000 performers and about 10 times as many listeners. The total population of the city is normally about 133,000, increased considerably on the day. Riga in Latvia, can make a similar claim for its quinquennial song festival, held this year a few days before the one in the near-by Tallinn.

Throughout the next five years, the local choirs in Latvia and Estonia—and there is one in every hamlet—will be practising, giving concerts in their own and neighboring villages, holding local competitions—and listening with critical appreciation to the performances of their rivals.

In England and to a certain extent elsewhere this growing interest in music is largely a post-war development. But its beginnings are much earlier. In the Baltic States, for instance, singing was one of the main agents in bringing about the national revival in the middle of the last century which has now blossomed forth into independence.

Founded by Workmen

In Belgium there is an organization called La Société Royale d' Harmonie which was founded originally in 1845 by four workmen—soon increased to 10—who played in their spare time in a local café. In France, on many a village green a village band trained, probably, by the village schoolmaster, there have for years been regular concerts with the rest of the village population for audience.

Free concerts are a growing feature of municipal activity in many places. In the United States, Boston, Brookline and Lexington are examples of many towns and cities which provide free outdoor symphony "pop" concerts. A number of art museums in the United States, England and elsewhere give free recitals. The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation provides concerts of chamber music gratis in various cities of the United States.

It is usually found, however, that the real listener is not concerned with getting something for nothing. Indeed, he likes to pay—when he can afford it. The Village, Country, Town and Schools Concert Fund in England organized 12 tours in 1931-2 and gave 184 concerts in out-of-the-way places where money is not plentiful. The audiences provided all but £98 of the sum required to finance this undertaking. The balance was found by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

How the demand for more and better music is growing in English country districts can be judged from the fact that in 1932 two "schools" for rural conductors were held in London and six in the provinces.

School for Pipes

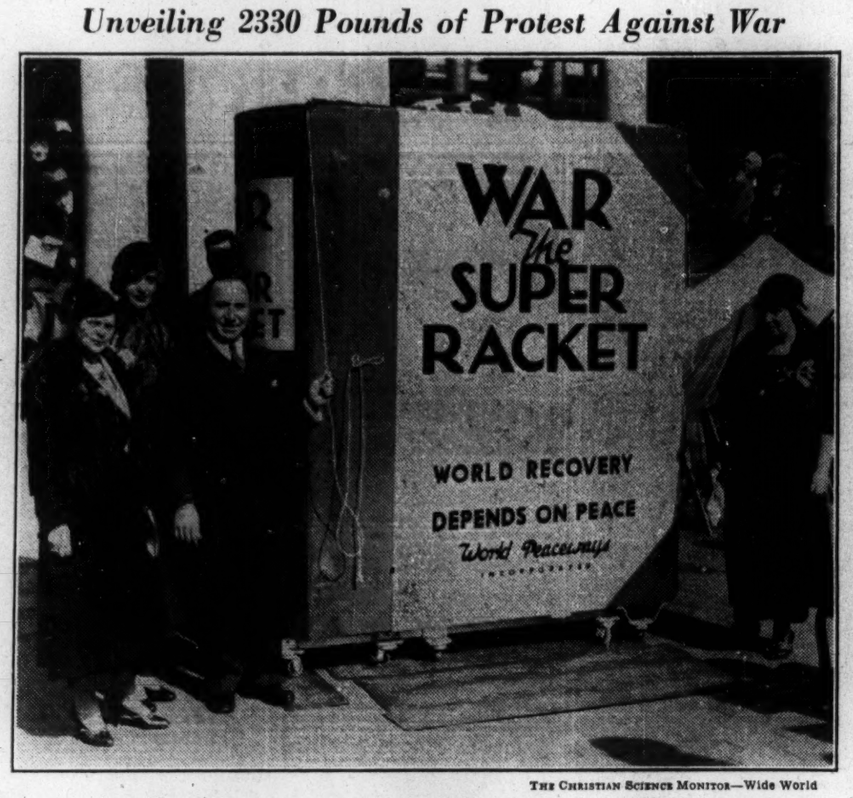
In Oxford there was a "school for pipes and viols" and in Kent several "schools" for village organists and choirmasters. In all these "schools" the Carnegie Institute played the part of fairy godmother so as to bring the cost within the means of those attending.

It would be easy to multiply proofs indefinitely, of the growing demand for, and appreciation of, good music. The Workers' Educational Association of Great Britain includes listening to music among the things it advises industrial workers to study in their spare time. Listening groups are being founded all over England.

The National Council for Social Service, the Federation of Women's Institutes, the British Federation of Musical Competition Festivals, and as usual the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. all over the world are all active in developing the better performer for the better listener whom better opportunities are beginning to provide in ever-increasing numbers.

As in England, so across the length and breadth of Europe. And almost everywhere the demand includes an increasing call for the old folk song. At the Prague Congress of Popular Art in 1928 there were no less than 25 papers on music, practically all of it "folk" or "national" music. There is now an International Committee of Popular Arts with local committees in 28 countries.

Unveiling 2330 Pounds of Protest Against War



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

The "World's Largest Book" in Union Square, New York City

Peace Leaders Who Take Part in Exercises Dedicating "Book" Which Is to Contain Signatures of War Opponents Are, Left to Right, Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Mrs. Rosamond Pinchot Gaston, S. Klein and Mrs. Theresa M. Durlach

Liquor Publicity In Mails Banned By Many States

Business Men's Group Condemns Pre-Repeal 'Ads.' of Distillers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Taking a strong stand against liquor advertisements which anticipate the repeal of prohibition, the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, in a statement here, asserts that this form of advertising is still banned in the mails of a large number of states and localities through federal and local laws, despite all claims of the distillers to the contrary.

Pointing to three federal laws which specifically prohibit the carrying of liquor advertising through the United States mails in any state or territory where prohibitory local legislation exists, the dry agency declares that on information from Washington no ruling has been issued to date which sets aside this restriction, as the distillers would infer.

"The claim that government approval has already been secured for pre-repeal whisky advertising is unqualifiedly denied by three letters just received by the foundation," the statement says. In revealing the content of these letters the foundation says that "the Department of Justice advises that the Attorney-General, spokesman for that department, has issued no ruling on the subject. The Post Office Department advises, 'this office has made no ruling with respect to the status of the so-called Reed Amendment.' Commissioner J. M. Doran of the Treasury Department writes, 'You are advised that this office is not aware of any ruling made to the effect that there will be no prosecution henceforth under what is known as the Reed Amendment' and concludes by quoting verbatim, Sections 3 (c) and 7 of the Act of March 22, 1933, the Beer Act, which specifically acknowledges the present validity of the Reed Amendment."

In addition to the Reed Amendment referred to in this correspondence, the foundation points out that there are two more recent laws on the subject, describing them as follows:

"1. The Reed Amendment to the Post Office Appropriations Law, approved March 3, 1917, more than nine months before the Eighteenth Amendment was even approved by Congress, still acknowledged to be in full operation. (2) Section 17, Paragraphs 613-614 of the National Prohibition Act, adopted Jan. 16, 1920, and (3) Congressional Act of March 22, 1933, Sections 3 (c) and 7, in which, by specific statement, the Act of March 3, 1917, including the Reed Amendment, is recognized as being in full force.

"These three federal enactments agree in prohibiting the transporting through the United States mail of any advertisement of 'spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind . . . when addressed or directed to any person, firm . . . or other addressee at any point or place in any state or territory in which state or local legislation makes such distribution or solicitation illegal.' A fine of not more than $1000 or imprisonment for not more than six months on first offense, or for not more than one year on a second offense, is imposed by the Reed Amendment.

"The Reed Amendment concludes with this statement: 'The Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and directed to make public from time to time in suitable bulletins or public notices the names of states in which it is unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors'."

Declaring that to its knowledge the Postmaster-General has issued no recent bulletins in accordance with these instructions, the foundation offers for publication a list which it has compiled showing liquor advertising to be barred in the mails in the following states:

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

"In addition," it continues, "there are hundreds of counties and townships, representing areas in most of the other states, thus protected by these federal statutes.

"In view of the above, whisky advertising is likely to find a thorny path back to legal standing, even if the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed."

Reign of Queen Elizabeth Is Traced In Bodleian Library Exhibit at Oxford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng. — An Elizabethan exhibition of which the value is said to be incalculable is held in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Many of the items shown are unique, though one of the library's treasures—the 1593 edition of Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," is considered to be too precious for display, even on the public shelves of the Bodleian itself.

This exhibition covers most of the principal aspects of Elizabeth's reign, scholarship, poetry, drama, music, politics, discovery and navigation. It contains several examples of the Queen's own handwriting, the earliest specimen being a translation from the French of "The Miroir or glasse of the Synneful Soule," which Elizabeth made at the age of 11 for her stepmother, Katharine Parr. Another autograph letter is addressed to her brother, Edward VI. There are also translations by Elizabeth of a sermon by Bernardinus, and of Cicero's "Pro Marcello."

Several extremely valuable first editions of the masterpieces of Elizabethan literature are on display. These include Shakespeare's "Lucrece" and "Henry VI, Part II," Bacon's "Essays," Sidney's "Apologie for Poetry," Marlowe's "Tamburlaine" (1850), and Spencer's "Fuerie Queene" (1590).

Music, for which Elizabethan England was famous, is represented by a manuscript of Byrd's songs, and by Morley's "First Book of Balletts" (1595). John Farmer's first collection of English madrigals can also be seen.

In politics there is a manuscript petition from Parliament concerning the question of Elizabeth's marriage, and the succession, as well as several documents of extreme importance relating to Mary, Queen of Scots.

There is also a manuscript list of ships that sailed with Drake against Spain in 1585, while interest in seafaring of another sort is shown in Hakluyt's "Voyages Touching the Discovery of America" (1582), and his "Principal Navigations, Voayages, and Discoveries of the English Nation" (1589).

Montreal's Jobless To Build Own Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL— Another town is being placed on the map of the Province of Quebec when 98 of Montreal's jobless departed to create a new settlement in Privat township, Abitibi, while 48 other modern pioneers left here for Riviere Solitaire, Temiscamingue.

The latter will be near relatives who preceded them a year ago. Those for Abitibi will build a new town. Camps are ready to receive the men. Each will take his land, build his house, dig a well and cut winter fuel. Then women, children and household goods will follow.

New Japanese Destroyer Sticks at Launching

TOKYO, Oct. 31 (AP)—The attempted launching of the naval destroyer Natsushimo, a 1400-ton craft, at the Uraga Dockyards, near the Yokosuka naval base, ended in a failure today.

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura cut the launching rope, but the Natsushimo slid only half way down and then stuck. Workmen were unable to budge her. The mishap was attributed to the swelling of the ways due to recent rains. Tugs were ordered to complete the launching Wednesday.

Billboards to Go If Public Opinion Rules They Must

Outdoor Advertisers Act to Preserve Beauty on the Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 1 — Not only is the Outdoor Advertising Association of America, in convention here this week, willing to conduct its business of poster and billboard display in conformity with public opinion on the subject, but it is willing to coöperate with public authorities to improve standards of roadside beauty in rural America. These sentiments were embodied in an official declaration of public policy adopted by the association Tuesday as presented by Mr. H. C. MacDonald of Detroit, Mich., vice-president.

The statement of public policy was based upon three general declarations of what was held to be necessary concomitants: 1. Education of the public to social values inherent in roadside rural areas; 2, reasonable regulation of commercial occupancy of roads in rural areas by the State; 3, establishment and execution of a competitive and progressive program of state planning.

The association declared its belief that full realization of the objects of the conservation movement can be attained only when brought under a program of state planning. It recommended the "acquisition of new rights of way for highways and the improvement of those now existing to provide for adequate park and recreational areas, turn-off and resting facilities, and such other provisions as are necessary for safety, comfort and enjoyment."

Included in the NRA code presented and approved by the association were a set of ethical standards in which the members pledged themselves to erect no advertising structure within a right of way, upon public or private property without a lease, on the inside of road curves or in the vicinity of railroad crossings or highway intersections in such a manner as to obstruct the view or to constitute a traffic hazard; where it might obstruct a beautiful vista or panoramic view of natural beauties of landscape—which the association further promised to coöperate in preserving; so as to encroach directly upon "the related amenities" of a shrine, monument, or the like, or where it might intrude upon the dignity or beauty of an entrance for a federal, state or county park, or upon trees, rocks, fences or barricades.

The association further pledged itself to erect no "offensive copy" upon any of its highway bulletins.

Canadian Objects To British Action

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Mr. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner to London, challenged last night the action of the British Government in sending a confidential Canadian report on the alleged unfair competition in the Soviet timber industry to the Moscow Government.

He emphatically took issue with a previous announcement by the British Board of Trade that "with the approval of His Majesty's Government in Canada a statement has been sent the Soviet Government for that Government's comments."

Under the provisions of the Ottawa agreement between Britain and Canada, the latter government demanded an embargo on Russian timber. The Canadian Government claimed to have proof that Russian timber had been cut and exported under unfair conditions.

Release of Panter Expected By British

MUNICH, Oct. 31 (AP)—It was the view in British circles yesterday that Bavarian authorities will release Mr. Noel Panter, English newspaperman, on condition that he leave Bavaria.

The opinion was expressed as police were ordered to speed their investigation of suspicion of espionage on which Mr. Panter, correspondent for the London Telegraph, has been held for several days. He was arrested because of the manner in which he reported a speech of Chancellor Hitler.

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP) — Mr. Noel Panter will be taken to Leipzig for examination before a magistrate on a charge of espionage, it is announced here. The British newspaperman was described as having declared he will not speak until he appears before the magistrate.

Should the magistrate decide the allegations against Mr. Panter justify prosecution, he will come up for trial before the Supreme Court.

French Cabinet Backs Financial Restoration

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP)—The necessity of financial restoration of the Government's position as soon as possible was approved unanimously yesterday at the first cabinet meeting of the new Premier, M. Albert Sarraut.

M. Georges Bonnet, the Finance Minister, outlined the Government's financial position and M. Abel Gardey, Budget Minister, was directed to present a plan to the Cabinet Thursday. M. Sarraut is the first Minister of Marine in the history of the Third Republic to become Premier, and the Cabinet session for the first time was held at that ministry.

Women Urged to Lead Nation To Better Business Practice

Last Speaker in Woman's Club Series at World's Fair, Miss Breckinridge, Sums Up Progress Brought by a Century of Pioneering Effort

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—Woman's century of progress was reviewed and her future contributions to civilization forecast, by the last speaker in a series of 23 addresses sponsored by the Chicago Woman's Club during the Chicargo world's fair.

The future? Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, professor of social economy at the University of Chicago, gave her answer in this concluding lecture.

"Women will contribute more and more to society as business becomes a profession and ceases to be a predatory occupation," she said.

One great task they may be called upon to undertake, the speaker thought, was that of bringing about more equitable distribution. Women of old, in their capacity of household manager, saw to it that each member of the family received his share of supply, and that a balance was maintained between production and consumption for the individual family. Her new duty, as Miss Breckinridge foresaw it, may be "the introduction on the huge scale of national distribution of those methods of domestic distribution that secure to each his share and the renewal of supply."

Problem of Leisure

The new leisure, too, may call for another revival of a traditional feminine service in different terms. To quote the social economist, "Woman may be called upon to resume some of the earlier tasks of the chaperone to secure from the leisure hours that are to increase so greatly in the coming decades, gayety with safety."

As for women's contribution to the last century, Miss Breckinridge thought one of the greatest had been to bring about the official recognition of a single moral standard for men and women. A statement adopted at the Seneca Falls convention of 1848, which she called "Woman's Declaration of Independence," deplored the "existence of a code of morals by which delinquencies which exclude women from society are not only tolerated but deemed of little account in men."

In her survey of the century, Miss Breckinridge emphasized also the part played by "generous men" in bringing about the greater social and political equality.

Reviewing the 22 addresses given under Chicago Woman's Club auspices during the summer, the last speaker said that the papers constituted "An important contribution to the literature of the woman's movement" and that "The women themselves have been a great exhibit. Many speakers were themselves pioneers in clearing new ground for women."

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

From the Old Cedar Chest

Remodeling Last Winter's Wardrobe

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

IF YOU have been dreading to open the cedar chest where last year's garments are stored away, for fear that they will look hopelessly out of date in the light of this season's fashions, the fact that there has not been a season when remodeling was such a simple task, may be encouraging to you. In the first place, the fundamentals of the fashions have changed but little, as they have been stabilized to a certain degree. The length of the skirt or the position of the waist-line remain the same as last year. If the skirts are a little narrower, this is easily remedied. Outside of the new colors and materials, it is only in the width of the skirts and in the details of the trimming that there is a marked difference between this year's fashions and those of a year ago.

The fact that two different materials, often in different colors, are seen in one costume is a great help in the work of remodeling for you can replace the worn or out-of-date sleeve or bodice with a contrasting material and be in the height of the fashion. You may even add a coat or jacket to match one part of the frock and thus have a practically new costume. An attractive ensemble, for example, in the collection of Mainbocher consists of a loose coat of black and white checked velvet worn over a frock of black woolen crêpe which has sleeves and a fichu of the velvet.

Let's Go "Up Attic"

Let's go "up attic" and look over the contents of the old chest. It will be a real treat to breathe once more the air of a musty, dusty old New England attic for there are no such attics in France. We'll pull the chest under the dormer window Now, up goes the lid! Don't you love the smell of the cedar?

On top is a black tailored suit, which is three years old. That doesn't matter though as black is always in fashion. The skirt is too full and the jacket too long, but you can easily remedy these defects. To brighten it up a bit, you can replace the black buttons with shiny nickel ones. If you have no blouse to wear with the suit, you will not feel extravagant in buying velveteen in one of the new fuschia or petunia shades and making a plain over-blouse, short enough so as not to show below the jacket. It can be fastened with small nickel buttons, and cut high in the neck with a narrow velvet scarf tight around the throat and "flopped" over at the front like an Ascot tie. The narrow velvet belt can be fastened with a nickel buckle. With a beret of the same velvet (such as the one shown in the sketch from Maria Guy) you will have a smart costume for the milder winter days.

New Coats from Old Ones

Next we find a dark green coat. Green is still a fashionable color. The skirt needs taking in and the gray astrakhan collar and cuffs are badly worn. The best of the fur can be made into a scarf on the order of the one shown in the sketch of the model by Augustabernard. And here's the green marocain frock that went with the coat. This can be freshened by putting a narrow ruche or puffing of green velvet around the edge of the skirt and around the neck and down the surplice front of the bodice. The sleeves which are last year's leg-o-mutton, are a bit shiny on the underside and at the wrists. We can make them into plain elbow sleeves edged with the velvet trimming. This will be an excellent frock for luncheon, matinee or afternoon bridge.

Then we find a black coat which is four years old. By taking in the skirt and putting in slightly full black velvet sleeves and a velvet ruche around the neck tied in a big bow at the front you will have a smart garment. It would be more economical to use the black caracul which is in the chest. There is enough for sleeves and a standing collar! Nearly every kind of fur is in vogue this season and it can be used in many ways.

Here is Mary's old leopard coat. It is pretty badly worn, but there is enough that is good to make one of the sleeveless waistcoats that Worth is showing.

These reach just below the waistline and are buttoned straight up the front. The old brown fur taken off Mary's last year's brown jacket and skirt may be replaced by narrow cuffs and collar of the leopard skin. This, with the fur waistcoat and a beige crepe blouse will be a practical costume for the coldest weather. The remaining bits of leopard skin can be fashioned into a beret.

Mother's old sealskin coat! From this coat you can make one of the short capes with the cowl draping at the back which are Mme. Lanvin's great success.

Interesting Frocks

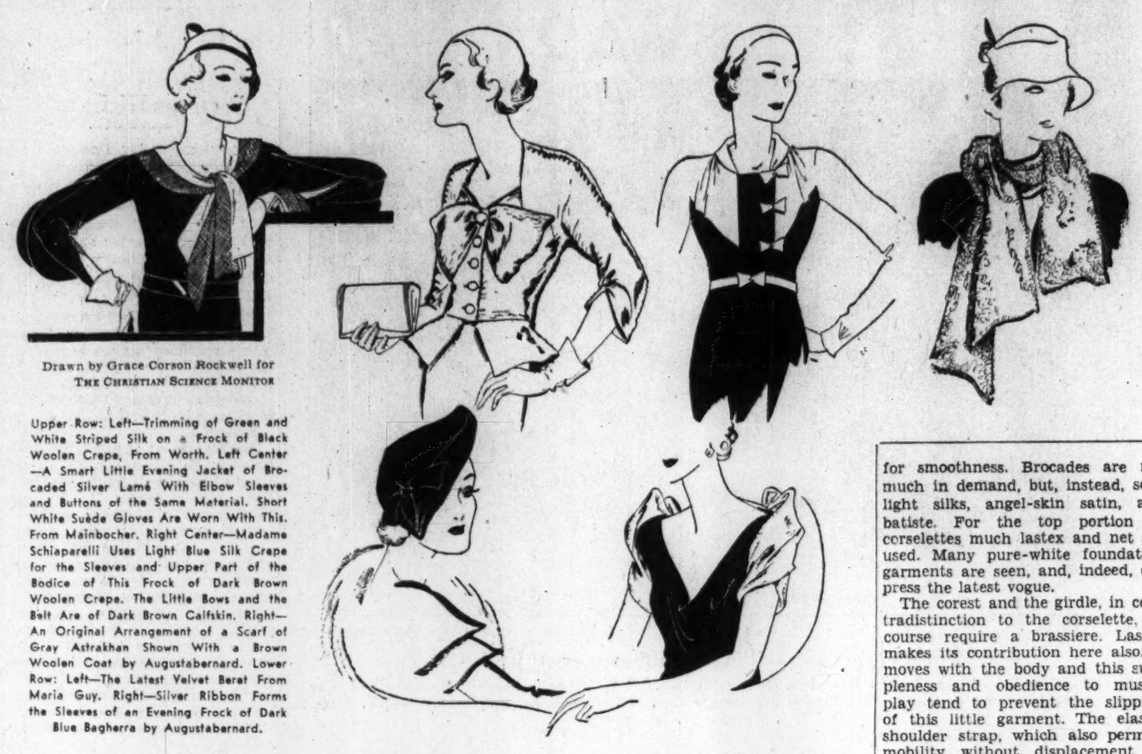
All sorts of interesting frocks can be made from old black dresses. A suggestion for this is shown in the sketch from Worth, in which green and white striped silk is used for the scarf and sleeve trimming. Belts, bands, yokes and plastrons of bright colored knitted wools are used on sport and morning frocks. An old navy blue jersey dress, for instance, can be made to look like new with a bright red yoke, belt and lower part of the sleeve. A red knitted beret will give the finishing touch.

Here is a relic of the days when our skirts just covered the knees—a frock in a lovely shade of periwinkle blue satin. This can be made into a long tunic buttoned straight down the front or side with buttons covered with the material. The sleeves are just right — long and tight. A black satin frock with worn bodice will serve for a skirt by cutting it off at the waist and lengthening it by means of a deep cambric yoke which won't show under the tunic. This will make a charming frock to wear with the black coat.

Using Old Evening Gowns

You will need a cinema or theater frock—dressy but not formal. An old black taffeta evening gown is a good beginning. You can leave the skirt as it is, fitted snugly about the hips and flaring below the knees. The bodice is too high-waisted but you can follow a model by Madam Lanvin and twist a wide red silk girdle about the waist with the long ends knotted at one side. The old-fashioned shape of the neck will be covered with a bolero of wide gold and black striped chiffon which hangs loose and has elbow-length kimono sleeves, another idea for an informal frock—and any black evening gown may be used for this—is the round velvet cape, created by Lucien Lelong, which slips over the head and reaches just below the elbows. This has a wide boat-shaped neck, which in some models is edged with a roll of bright velvet. Also a strip of mink or ermine fur may be used in this way.

Many of the new evening gowns have short sleeves, often of a different material from the dress. The sleeves of silver ribbon, which Mrs. Rockwell has sketched, are a novelty of Augustabernard. These with a girdle of the same ribbon and a small cluster of silver flowers, will serve to make a new frock of this old black lace which lies crumpled at the bottom of the chest. Do not discard any of the old evening frocks for they are very simple to bring up-to-date, with the use of capes and berthas and the Victorian drop shoulder.



Drawn by Grace Corson Rockwell for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Row: Left—Trimming of Green and White Striped Silk on a Frock of Black Woolen Crepe, From Worth. Left Center—A Smart Little Evening Jacket of Brocaded Silver Lamé With Elbow Sleeves and Buttons of the Same Material. Short White Suède Gloves Are Worn With This. From Mainbocher. Right Center—Madame Schiaparelli Uses Light Blue Silk Crepe for the Sleeves and Upper Part of the Bodice of This Frock of Dark Brown Woolen Crepe. The Little Bows and the Belt Are of Dark Brown Calfskin. Right—An Original Arrangement of a Scarf of Gray Astrakhan Shown With a Brown Woolen Coat by Augustabernard. Lower Row: Left—The Latest Velvet Beret From Maria Guy. Right—Silver Ribbon Forms the Sleeves of an Evening Frock of Dark Blue Bagherra by Augustabernard.

New Themes in Foundation Garments

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

AMID the medley of corsets displayed on counters and the number of long, slim boxes on shelves behind counters, it is helpful to realize that the models, so numerous and so diverse in appearance, are classifiable in well-defined categories, one of which is almost sure to prove the right thing for your particular need. And under the current mode your need is definite, for no figure can withstand without corsets the present silhouettes.

Corsets are made to fit nine types of figure, the tall, the short and the medium. But it is not so simple as that bare statement. Within each of these categories they are diversified to mold the symmetrical form; the top-heavy form with large dimensions above the waist and small hips; and the hip-heavy form with relatively narrow shoulders and flat chest. Beginning with the requirements set by these nine types of figure, the designer must make further diversifications to suit the street, afternoon and evening silhouettes, and create subclassifications to satisfy personal tastes and seasonal demands.

Comfort Under Restraint

At present there is a tendency for the sands of fashion to pour themselves through an hour glass. Although this effect is achieved mainly by the cut and style of the dress itself, nevertheless the corset must contribute to the emphasis of a waist which has not yet become waspish, but which is, shall we say, sensitive? Never again, affirms the confident young woman, shall we pull up our lacings by the strength of the bedpost, as some of our great-grandmothers did.

It must be admitted that the corsets of today are comfortable. If a model does not set the wearer at ease, it is a poor model or has been unwisely selected for her figure.

This post-Victorian opportunity for women to relax in such a garment is largely a result of the new designing made possible by that newly devised material, lastex, a spun-elastic yarn. Because this material can be woven to stretch only up and down, or only across, or in both directions, it facilitates many adjustments to the figure, particularly to the figure in motion. An excellent fit can often be achieved by the employment in the front of the corset of a lastex weave, which stretches in two ways and in the back of a weave which moves only up and down. As lastex can be woven into any material, from satin to crêpe-de-chine and even mesh, its texture may be adapted to the elegance of any garment.

Good-by to Many Friends

A second revolution in design has resulted from lastex, the disuse or at least the reduced use, of steels and whalebones. These are necessarily bulky and they have always tended eventually to assume the curves which they were expected to subdue. Lastex, of course, does not add a millimeter's thickness to the material, and it can be relied on to return to its original shape. The importance of smoothness cannot be exaggerated at the moment, particularly in the case of the foundation garment worn under sheath-like evening frocks.

This leads a step farther to a third revolution, the elimination in some models of closings altogether and the presentation of models which slip over the head. This is very desirable where a "poured in" look is sought, for the flattest of ridges may press upward and make a visible line against the dress material.

For many purposes, however, the corset without a closing has its disadvantages and consequently considerable attention has been devoted of late to flat fastenings of the zipper type. One of the best is the special talon closing which locks where it stops so that there is no chance of a run and a gap. It has been discovered that the most invisible place to put a fastening is in the back, for the natural curve of the spine leaves a space where it may hide. The side adjustment is, of course, easier to manipulate and more generally practicable.

Materials also express the desire for smoothness. Brocades are not much in demand, but, instead, soft, light silks, angel-skin satin, and batiste. For the top portion of corselettes much lastex and net are used. Many pure-white foundation garments are seen, and, indeed, express the latest vogue.

The corest and the girdle, in contradistinction to the corselette, of course require a brassiere. Lastex makes its contribution here also. It moves with the body and this suppleness and obedience to muscle play tend to prevent the slipping of this little garment. The elastic shoulder strap, which also permits mobility without displacement, is coming more and more into use. A knitted, full-fashioned brassiere is particularly satisfactory.

The backless corset for evening and the accompanying brassiere without straps which pins by tabs to the frock, are essential to the woman who goes out formally. Pantie girdles, with or without garters, are a necessity for the sportswoman, whom they emancipate from the need of any other undergarment. The young girl who is beginning to acquire curves will be put at ease by restraining garter bands, designed for her age. H. J. K.

Young Woman Builds Disposal Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva, Ill.

THERE is a big difference between teaching English in the Hawaiian Islands (to an accompaniment of glorious sunsets and Hawaiian music) and building a $112,000 disposal plant for this Illinois city of 5000. The first is what Miss Juanita Martin of Weldon, Ill., dreamed of doing before graduating from college little more than a year ago; the second is what she actually did.

In spite of Miss Martin's youthfulness, as a public-works contractor she has signed contracts running into thousands of dollars, hired men, bought materials, and "bossed" day laborers in the building of the above plant—and she did it so well that the federal inspector pronounced the concrete work comparable to the best in the State.

A park, with a rock garden, pool and miniature waterfall, which has been laid out around the plant, was recently christened "Juanita," by the Mayor in honor of Miss Martin. Swarthy day laborers who had worked hard for her—laying sewer lines under the Fox River, pouring concrete walls that had to be just so, and building a high, graded, gravel road connecting the plant with the main highway—beamed their approval. Did they not know with Tony, who sells tomatoes, now that the plant is finished, "She make a good boss"?

Friends tell stories of obstacles met and overcome. These stories she dismisses with a shrug. They were but part of the job. Once, they say, when pipe was being laid underneath the river, it seemed that the work might have to stop. There was no dynamite. Miss Martin hustled off in a big truck to Lemont, Ill., more than 20 miles away, and brought dynamite back with her and the work did not stop.

Though the plant was financed by bonds, at one time it seemed that there was no money with which to meet pay roll demands and other expenses. A hurried trip to Washington, D. C., in her small green "Chevvy"; an exchange of securities for a needed loan—the bills were met and the workmen paid.

Miss Martin was brought up on an Illinois farm in the heart of the corn belt. Even as a child she loved to help her father and it was from him that she learned how drainage pipes are laid. To drain his own land, he bought equipment such as was used by the southwestern oil companies, which were then laying gas lines through middle West cornfields. Neighboring farmers asked him to drain theirs. The work rolled up like a snowball. He hired help, formed a company which later grew into a public works contracting company, and then made his daughter a partner.

During one school vacation she helped her father build a sewer line connecting North Aurora with Aurora, Ill. "I was timekeeper, paymaster, and, part of the time, truck driver," she said. "We made $10,000. Then I went back to school."

When the Geneva job was undertaken a year ago and her father could not be present to manage it, Miss Martin nonchalantly took charge and went ahead. That is why she found herself dressed in high top boots and knickers, bossing day laborers instead of following her school girl dream of teaching in the Hawaiian Islands "because they have such glorious sunsets and I like Hawaiian music."

This winter she is going to Europe with a college friend. Arrangements have been made with the steamship company for them to do some sort of work on the boat in exchange for their passage. And the Hawaiian sunsets will probably be seen some day—when she gets around to it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Juanita Martin of Weldon, Ill., Public Works Contractor, Who Built the Newly Completed $112,000 Sewage Disposal Plant at Geneva, Ill.

What Shall I Do?

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WEEK ago a bright young woman approached me with a question which I was not prepared to answer without some study. When I had interviewed people who could give me expert advice on the subject, and had then given the young woman the answer, she asked me to tell the story for the benefit of others who were, as she had been, perplexed.

Her query was, "Is it true that the field of home economics is so overcrowded that it will be useless for me to fit myself for work along that line?" She explained that her chief interest was in home economics subjects, that she had worked every summer during her high school years, saving her money with the intention of attending a college where she might perfect herself for her chosen career, but that now she had been told that it would be better for her to decide upon some other course of training.

The American Home Economics Association was the source of information to which I naturally turned for assistance for my young friend. By some of its members I was reminded that, while teaching was the work to which one's thoughts naturally turned when considering such training, there were many other less crowded and fully as fascinating avenues open to young women graduates of practical arts colleges.

More and more the business world is seeking for young women who possess a knowledge of food values; of textiles; of home management as applied to equipment and furnishings. It is to the lasting credit of manufacturers that they are calling these young women in to advise them concerning standards and processes, and, when their products meet the requirements of today's educated home makers, to tell the story through demonstrations, writing, and lecturing. It is advertising, to be sure, but an honest advertising of honest products, simply telling the story of coöperation between the factory and the home.

This, then, is one field which is expanding, and which holds almost unlimited opportunities for young women with individuality, originality, and training.

Institutional administration is another broad field for home economics trained young women. School lunch rooms, cafeterias, restaurants and clubs are calling for their services.

Social service offers opportunity to use one's knowledge of practical subjects in many helpful ways. The teaching of wise spending is a real service. When one can convince a money-troubled home maker that budgeting does not mean going without, but greater satisfaction in spending, one has gained a friend.

Extension work through the United States Bureau of Home Economics is a splendid experience for a young woman. If the story could be told of contacts made, friendly cheer radiated, helpful words scattered throughout the land by our Home Demonstration Agents, it would be an amazing tale of love and service.

And so I told my young friend to be thankful that her inclinations were leading her to study such a splendid and broad subject; to give her best to the years of preparation and to know that a place of great usefulness was waiting for her somewhere in the all-embracing field of home economics.

Potato Candy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Twin Falls, Idaho

Some rainy day when the children call for candy—as children are in the habit of doing, particularly on rainy days—just go down in your basement and get four or five medium-sized potatoes. Better keep the children out of the kitchen while you go through the following formula, the better to dazzle them with the delicacy when finished.

"Prepare the potatoes, boil until quite tender. Mash with a tablespoon of butter and add powdered sugar until it is the consistency of soft icing. Roll and cut in squares and set on a platter to harden. Variations of this may be made by adding cocoa, coconut or pieces of candied fruits. If a cake icing is wanted, use a little less powdered sugar—enough to spread evenly."

Cooking Sausages A New Way

Put

1 lb. of chestnuts in a saucepan of cold water and boil for 20 minutes. Peel them. Cut

1 small onion thin, and fry in

3 ozs. of butter, or dripping, until golden brown. Prick

1 lb. of sausages, and brown them in the hot fat and onion. Pour boiling water into frying pan until the sausages are half covered, then add chestnuts. Simmer gently for 1½ hours.

Busy Women in World Affairs

By IRENE ARMSTRONG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II

IN THE preceding article I dealt with the situation in which many women find themselves today — aware that important and interesting things are happening of which they should know; but not clear about what steps to take to correct this lack.

There are several ways out of the predicament although, of course, there is no blanket remedy. Yet, starting with the premise, if a busy woman desires to become more internationally-minded, the following is recommended:

If she resides in a city where club programs and lectures are features during nine of the 12 months, I would suggest that she learn which club has the most active International Relations Committee, and join that club. With due respect to the intentions of many a club official, it may be said in passing that all committees bearing the name of International Relations, or its equivalent, do not fulfill their mission. Some labor under the illusion that travelogues or picturesque postals and letters from friends in foreign parts constitute the function of such a committee. Yet the League of Women Voters and many organizations which are members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs have well organized and comprehensive programs which cover the international field. In cities that maintain a Foreign Policy Association, the discussions that follow the semi-monthly luncheons are open to the public. These furnish a stimulating and delightful way to acquire information on various phases of international questions.

Local Gatherings

In smaller cities and towns where such committees and gatherings are lacking (it is safe, I think, to say that it is the exception when a town does not have a woman's club of some type) why not consult the club's officials and ask that a committee chairman be appointed to deal with international subjects? You may be certain, especially in these days, that there will be a sufficient number of women willing to urge their club to extend its functioning to include international problems.

Should the local club, however, be without a committee on international affairs and lukewarm as to the creation of one, the ambitious woman need not pause. Let her seek the public library and learn from the librarian what material the library can supply. Has it a department, or even a shelf of books, on international subjects? No, it hasn't, but it would be glad to if there were demand for it. I have yet to find a librarian who is not coöperative when appealed to by an interested reader. The pamphlet file may be antiquated, the shelves lack up-to-date books, but unfailingly librarians themselves are intelligent and resourceful. Right then and there this one woman can create a demand.

If, on the other hand, the librarian responds with, "We're having quite a number of requests lately for such material," that will be the cue to take the librarian into her confidence. The woman can ask her what patrons are interested in other than local affairs, and does she think a study group might be formed by these women? Perhaps the librarian will volunteer the use of a library room, if that should be more convenient than to meet at private homes. This is the way many a discussion group or debating club has originated.

Study Course Method

There is much to be said, I think, for affiliations with organizations, provided, of course, their program meets the need of the woman who seeks to broaden her experience and enhance her knowledge. There are many clubs with wisely prepared programs on international affairs and there is a zest and interest to be found in numbers and exchange of opinions. It depends largely upon both the subject to be studied and the leader of the course. If, however, our busy woman is "not a joiner," or if she lives too isolated a life to meet conveniently with others, she need not despair for there remains the Study Course method. A few seasons ago, in rural and mountain regions of a sparsely settled State, several hundred women followed an international study course by mail, prepared and conducted by one brilliant and untiring woman. Fifteen or 20 minutes a day spent in such work will, in a few weeks, give a background of general information from which to read and speak intelligently.

There are many courses of study and many sources for obtaining them. The numerous organizations, which are either international themselves or have departments that deal with international issues have outlines of study, and publish material that supplements that outline. In mentioning but one such it implies no lack of approval of the many others. The World Peace Foundation maintains an expert staff to answer questions on international affairs, suggest subjects of study, recommend bibliography and furnish sources of various publications. Inquiries may be addressed to Miss Marie J. Carroll, World Peace Foundation, 6 East 39th Street, New York City, or to the editor of this page.

The third article in this series will appear next Wednesday.

Bordeaux Sauce

For those who prefer making their own spicy relishes to buying store-prepared ones this very old Yankee recipe will be of interest. The ingredients are given below:

1 gallon cabbage (shaved)
½ gallon green tomatoes
½ gallon large onions sliced very thin (small or medium-sized onions can be used)
½ ounce celery seed
½ ounce whole cloves
½ ounce ground ginger
½ ounce black pepper (not whole)
½ ounce tumeric (a powder used for preservation purposes and gotten at the grocery store or drug store. Some people prefer to use English mustard.)
¼ pound mustard seed
¾ pound sugar
¼ cup salt
½ gallon vinegar

Cut everything in thin slices with a knife and mix together. Then boil for 20 minutes. When the relish has cooled put up in jelly jars as one would any preserve.

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The Home Forum

A River At The Garden's End

PERHAPS it is because my earliest memories go swiftly back to a blue, sparkling river that water has always had a peculiar charm for me. I love to hear it lapping lazily against the shore or pounding furiously on a wide stretch of sandy beach; even the dull splash of an acrobatic frog in the lily pond gives me a sudden, happy thrill. But, best of all, I love the inquisitive rivers that indent the lovely shores of Chesapeake Bay, with such surprising frequency and such wandering careless charm.

These rivers have always seemed to me like a great family of children suddenly freed from parental guidance, running hither and yon, reaching out curious arms here and there, but always returning, even though by strangely circuitous routes, to the wide embrace of their mother—the white-capped bay.

I have recently returned from a visit to these waters; from a long, delightful sail down the beautiful Miles River, along a pathway golden with moonlight, out to the great, sparkling sweep of the bay. With the first swing of the little craft that bore us bravely along the water, the years slipped obligingly back, and I saw myself sitting on a wide veranda on a scorching August day, attempting to sew yards of heavy sail cloth with the indifferent help of a long-discarded sewing machine, a machine of so ancient and well-worn a vintage that only a fifteen-year-old optimist would have attempted such a feat. The cloth was heavy and bulky, the flies swarmed thickly around me, but I had only to lift my eyes to see a battered old boat lifted high on a pair of wooden horses, receiving a rejuvenating coat of glossy white paint, and beyond the sailboat and the lad who was working on it the dancing water of the river fairly singing its gay encouragement! Over countless puttied-up holes, the white paint was smoothly laid; in startling black letters the name itself appeared 'The Dauntless."

"Dauntless" indeed the little bark had to be with its homemade sails and its ancient timber; "dauntless" indeed it was, on the great day that witnessed its second launching. Slowly its slender prow slipped into the river, guided by two pairs of eager hands: a rush of water, a sudden splash that threatened to capsize it utterly, then the little boat gallantly righted itself and its eager owners climbed breathlessly in. That was no hour for speech. Slowly the boy raised the crude sail, a whiff of wind filled it out, the little craft rose and fell with the gentle motion of the water listed heavily, righted itself again and swung out bravely into mid-river. The boy and girl looked at one another too deeply awed for words—the boat, their boat, on which they had labored all summer with unflagging interest and patience had not failed them; she was straight and water-tight, a white, graceful sailboat on the river!

That afternoon marked the beginning of my intimate acquaintance with the river. No tiniest cove that I did not explore, no neck of land that I did not investigate. One narrow point, in particular, was my favorite haunt. There, among tall, slender pines, glossy-leaved holly grew in profusion, and under the trees stretched a thick, rusty-brown carpet of pine needles that had lain there for uncounted years.

With the sound of the river lapping softly on the shore my companion and I would invent our own stories of pirates and hidden treasure; stories so realistic indeed that we tiptoed softly by the mound of rocks where the fictitious pirates were supposed to have their cave. Sometimes, when my companion hunted his inevitable "specimens" of rocks or lichen or wild flowers, I would sit far out on the rocky point watching the river, listening to it, loving its soft, restless music, watching the graceful gulls as they flew swiftly by.

All of the gay pageant of that eventful, half-forgotten summer came rushing back to me as I renewed my friendship with the river. I tried to tell my companions about it, and they listened patiently, but they did not quite understand.

After all, who can put into words one's love for a river? I cannot remember when the sight of broad, open water did not stir up happy thoughts in my consciousness; when the salty tang of the marshes did not give me an expectant thrill; when a rowboat tied to a battered dock did not set my heart adventuring.

There is, I assure you, but faint relationship between the great floating palaces that plow the wide ocean lanes between continent and continent and the beckoning little sailboats that wait in quiet coves for an experienced hand at the tiller. One is the symbol of Achievement, the other is the voice of Romance and Legend. Down this same moonlit river that I so recently sailed after an absence of years, in their battered ships, scarcely more rugged than a modern sailboat, came the early Maryland settlers. How sweet and safe and welcoming the little coves must have seemed to them after the wide, stormy waste of the Atlantic! How green and fertile the woodlands must have looked to their sea-weary eyes!

A little distance from where our boat ran skipping along the ribbon of moonlight, around a bend of the river, beyond a strip of inquisitive land, stood the sturdy house of English brick that my great-great-grandfather built after he had established himself in this new country. The moonlight I knew was pouring down on its long verandas, on its dormer windows, on the tiny old building that had preceded it, and always along its green shores, the river was keeping up its soft, singing music.

It was Dean Swift, I think, who wrote the lines that have such a plaintive, whimsical swing—

"I've often wish'd that I had clear
. . . six hundred pounds a year;
A handsome house to lodge a friend;
A river at my garden's end."

I could be contented with far less than the "six hundred pounds a year," and an unpretentious, welcoming house would entirely satisfy me, but a river and a garden—what a delightful combination!

All day long the last line of the little verse has sung itself to me over and over again—"A river at my garden's end!"

E. G. R. Y.

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The Samisen Player, by F. Y. Sato

IT IS hard to believe that Mr. F. Y. Sato's study of a Samisen Player is not a painting, so full does it appear of brilliant and harmonious color. The intense glow radiating from the hanging lantern mingles with a pearly mist of moonlight, which diffuses itself over the cleverly suggested depth of space and throws into prominence every detail of the seated figure.

The study is essentially Japanese in treatment, leaving a wide margin for the imagination of the spectator and conveying by the merest hints something of deep significance—a fragment imbued with a poetical idea. Thus it is with Japanese poetry which does not actually supply the thought, but is content to awaken it. The delicate blossom suggests spring; the purity of the atmosphere speaks of the open air of night, with luminous shadows trailing on and on into the distance; the brief, concise treatment of the drooping branches hints the formation of the tree and gives a distinct feeling of the canopy above. Each branch is of special interest, alive with tones that drip from bud to bud, and standing out in sharp relief where they catch the light. In their curved formation they carry the eye to the figure, eloquently tracing a half-moon design across the scene.

The fleeting effect of light quivering over the girl's form is enhanced by the line-pattern of her kimono, while an added interest is obtained by the tremulous shadow thrown across the face from the entrancing hat.

Must we confess that there is little of the quality of the nightingale in the strains that rise from the playing of the samisen? We would like to tell of sweet music, mingling with the fragrance of blossom and the enchantment of the late hour; of the spontaneous rapture of youth rising in song. But the little maiden's lips are closed, and we fancy her fingers are still. Perhaps it is as well, for Japanese melody is expressed by the brush rather than by music, and the sounds that rise from the heart of the samisen are generally but sad and confused tones.

Mr. Sato's delightful study, which cannot be too highly praised, has lately been exhibited at the London Salon of Photography.

Like the Knight Errant of Old

Some time in every year, notably in the green spring and the reminiscent autumn, there comes upon most men some stirring of the primeval instinct to forsake beaten ways. Stronger and stronger grows the desire, like that of the reindeer for the sea, to travel to new places, to enter the life of strange cities, and to wander through unknown green valleys of the world. It is not only th thought of landscape loveliness that draws the heart away. There is attraction, indeed, in the sunshine and the scented silence of steep mountain-sides, in the red roofs and yellow corn-lands and leafy farm-lanes . . . and in the visions of green and purple islands washed by the foam of clear blue seas, which pass before the mind's eye of the jaded dweller in towns. But it is more than this. Out somewhere in the world there are new possibilities to be met, new characters to be encountered, unhackneyed delights to be enjoyed. It is, if the truth must be told the same ancient attraction of adventure in new circumstances and in unknown places as endues with a perennial charm stories like the narrative of one Robinson Crusoe and the account of the wanderings of a certain Romany Rye. And so, year after year, the desk is shut up, the bag is packed, and the bachelor sets forth, more or less consciously like to the knight-errant of old, upon his wanderdays.

For the successful conduct of a holiday some little care and a modicum of originality are necessary. Many travellers, driven by custom, by fashion, or by the impression that places farthest from home are most likely to possess fresh interest, betake themselves abroad. It is a characteristic of human nature which is well known, but is not the less curious and not the less true, tha' the thing farthest from reach always appears the thing most desired; two birds in the bush are always infinitely more interesting than the bird in the hand. There are, however, several drawbacks to the enjoyment of foreign travel which are not sufficiently taken into account. To mention one of these, no man is so familiar with another language as he is with his own, and this disability must of itself keep him to beaten tracks, mark him out as a stranger, and debar him from exactly that familiarity with the individual traits, and insight into local ways, which form a great part of the object of his journey.

There is, on the other hand, a world of minute interest and delight open to the traveller who is content to remain within the four seas, and who has a mind to plan his own path through unexploited byways of the country. Well shod, with a good stick and a light knapsack, any man—or, for that matter, any woman—who has not lost the faculties with which heaven endowed him, and is not afraid to "take the road" when the railway fails, can plunge almost at once out of the world of convention, and enter, an adventurer of the most literal type, amid scenes of old tradition and of modern idyllic existence, with no barrier of foreign feeling or historic ignorance to prevent full understanding and enjoyment. A pilgrimage of this sort is not less attractive, and furnishes no less refreshment of mind and food for thought now, than it did in the days when Ben Jonson took his staff in hand and set his face towards the country of his ancestors, or when Oliver Goldsmith, with his flute in his pocket, set forth to see the world.—From "Scotland, Picturesque and Traditional," by GEORGE EYRE-TODD.

Reminiscence

The glass on my dark table deeply mirrors
A blue bowl holding the orange branches
You sent me from Florida. A petal falls
Silently toward its image, as my thoughts
Incline to memories—and again I am
In the land of delight, land of bright flowers.
The fragrance of blossoming groves, diffusive
As incense, mingles with the eager perfume
Of oleander and magnolia.
The flame-vine glows like lanterns burning low
Under red-gold shades.
As in a dream flows from the Singing Tower
The sound of bells, pulsing crystal music
Through the sunlit hour.
A bird contemplates its beauty in the moat;
And round all clings the scent of orange groves.

NELLIE B. MACE.

Feminist Cranford

In the first place, Cranford is in possession of the Amazons; all the holders of houses, above a certain rent, are women. If a married couple come to settle in the town, somehow the gentleman disappears; he is either frightened to death by being the only man in the Cranford evening parties, or he is accounted for by being with his regiment, his ship, or closely engaged in business all the week in the great neighboring commercial town of Drumble, distant only twenty miles on a railroad. In short, whatever does become of the gentlemen, they are not at Cranford. What could they do if they were? The surgeon has his round of thirty miles, and sleeps at Cranford; but every man cannot be a surgeon. For keeping the trim gardens full of choice flowers without a weed to speck them; for frightening away little boys who look wistfully at the said flowers through the railing; for rushing out at the geese that occasionally venture into the gardens if the gates are left open; for deciding all questions of literature and politics without troubling themselves with unnecessary reasons or arguments; for obtaining clear and correct knowledge of everybody's affairs in the parish; for keeping their neat maidservants in admirable order; for kindness (somewhat dictatorial) to the poor, and real tender good offices to each other whenever they are in distress;—the ladies of Cranford are quite sufficient. "A man," as one of them observed to me once, "is so in the way in the house!" Although the ladies of Cranford know all each other's proceedings, they are exceedingly indifferent to each other's opinions. Indeed, as each has her own individuality, not to say eccentricity, pretty strongly developed, nothing is so easy as verbal retaliation; but, somehow, goodwill reigns among them to a considerable degree. . . .

Their dress is very independent of fashion; as they observe, "What does it signify how we dress here at Cranford, where everybody knows us?" And if they go from home, their reason is equally cogent, "What does it signify how we dress here, where nobody knows us?" The materials of their clothes, are, in general, good and plain, and most of them are nearly as scrupulous as Miss Tyler, of cleanly memory; but I will answer for it, the last gigot, the last tight and scanty petticoat in wear in England, was seen in Cranford—and seen without a smile.

I can testify to a magnificent family red silk umbrella, under which a gentle little spinster, left alone of many brothers and sisters, used to patter to church on rainy days. Have you any red silk umbrellas in London? We had a tradition of the first that had ever been seen in Cranford; and the little boys mobbed it, and called it "a stick in petticoats." It might have been the very red silk one I have described, held by a strong father over a troop of little ones; the poor little lady—the survivor of all—could scarcely carry it.—From "Cranford," by MRS. GASKELL.

Walls of Salvation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN informed by Hanani "and certain men of Judah" that the wall of Jerusalem had been broken down and the gates burned, Nehemiah mourned and wept. After praying and asking God for help, he gained courage to request permission of his royal master—for he was a captive serving in "Shushan the palace"—to go to Jerusalem and rebuild the walls, that his people might have protection against further invasion and be delivered from the "great affliction and reproach" of which he had been informed. Permission obtained, the work proceeded, notwithstanding many attempts of their enemies to hinder the workmen in their efforts, until at last Nehemiah and his brethren dwelt safely behind walls.

No lasting safety, however, may be found behind bulwarks and walls, since all things material are impermanent. The walls which Nehemiah and his associates constructed served as a means of protection at that time, but they have long since crumbled. The real security which these faithful Jews experienced, although they may not have been entirely aware of the fact, was the result of their faith in the goodness of God, confidence in His might, and assurance of His loving care. This enabled them to stand firmly for the right and steadfastly to pursue their worthy endeavor heedless of the attempts of error to deter them. It inspired them with the obedient will to build, and gave them the patience and the courage to undergo hardships, brave dangers, and put forth valiant effort in taking human footsteps which seemed necessary for their own protection and that of their city.

Christian Science reveals that God is infinite Mind; that He is perfect and eternal Life, omnipotent Truth, inexhaustible universal Love. This knowledge of God, together with the truth about the real man and his perfect and inseparable relationship to God, protects men from harm; but the world generally has considered God unknowable, unapproachable, and separated from men. Paul explained to the Athenians who had an altar bearing the inscription "TO THE UNKNOWN GOD," that He is "not far from every one of us." Mary Baker Eddy has written in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 238), "God is understandable, knowable, and applicable to every human need."

It is not enough merely to know, for to be beneficial knowledge must be utilized. If the knowledge is true, it can be proved. Therefore, true knowledge and demonstration go hand in hand. One does not readily advance in learning mathematics unless one proves its rules as fast as one learns them; and the same is true of metaphysics. As one demonstrates a knowledge or understanding of God, it is found that God is near, available, ever abundantly supplying human needs. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom, whose paths are always upward, to know God aright. The real need in times of seeming danger and affliction is not for visible walls and bulwarks, but for a demonstrable understanding of God.

One dwelling within the bulwark of a demonstrable understanding of God may with assurance call his "walls Salvation." Mrs. Eddy has defined "salvation" in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 593) as "Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed." The understanding that God is Life, and therefore that Life is complete, harmonious, and immortal, destroys the belief that harmony and immortality may be interfered with and terminated by disease and death. The understanding of God as omnipotent Truth pulls down seeming strongholds of error, since it is also understood that as in light there is no darkness, so in Truth there is no error. And what a heavenly sense of peace comes with the understanding that God is Love, and therefore that kindness and mercy are enfolding and guarding; that Love, tender yet mighty, is encircling all! Within the realm of demonstration, where belief becomes understanding, there is naught to fear.

The understanding that God, Life, Truth, Love, is supreme, increases confidence in Him. Demonstrating this truth, one is liberated from belief in or fear of everything unlike good. The knowledge of God as supreme is based upon the fact that there is nothing in which to trust but God, and nothing of which to be afraid. Thus dependence on material modes and methods is destroyed, and the assurance is gained that one has all might at his right hand. Reliance upon His wisdom, when it is understood to be supreme, dispels clouds of doubt and fear. When the clouds are dispelled, peace and harmony are seen to be present, just as the rays of the rising sun disperse the mist which has been hiding a beautiful landscape from view. It destroys the belief that matter has life, and eliminates mortal fears.

When God is understood aright, and this understanding is faithfully demonstrated, there dawns spiritual light, that day of which Isaiah spoke, in which is heard the song, "We have a strong city; salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

MUROS DE SALVACIÓN

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés

CUANDO Nehemías oyó por Hanani "y ciertos hombres de Judá" que el muro de Jerusalén estaba derribado y sus puertas quemadas, se lamentó y lloró. Después de haber orado, suplicando la ayuda de Dios, se atrevió a pedir permiso de su amo real—pues era cautivo, sirviendo en "Susán, ciudad metrópoli"—para ir a Jerusalén y reconstruir los muros, así que su pueblo pudiera ser protegido contra otras invasiones y ser librado de "grande miseria y oprobio" en que se encontraba, según él había oído. Después de haber obtenido el permiso, empezó la obra y la llevó a cabo, a pesar de las muchas tentativas de los enemigos de impedir a los trabajadores en sus esfuerzos, hasta que por fin Nehemías y sus hermanos moraron en seguridad, detrás de los muros.

Pero no se puede encontrar seguridad perdurable detrás de baluartes y muros, puesto que todas las cosas materiales son pasajeras. Los muros que Nehemías y sus compañeros construyeron servían como medios de protección en aquel entonces, pero ya se han desmoronado hace mucho tiempo. La seguridad verdadera que estos judíos tan leales experimentaban, aunque no se diesen cuenta enteramente de ello, era el resultado de su fe en la bondad de Dios, la confianza en Su poder, la certidumbre de Su cuidado y solicitud para con ellos. Eso es lo que les dió el poder de defender tan irresistiblemente su derecho y de proseguir firmemente los esfuerzos tan laudables que estaban haciendo, sin tomar nota de las tentativas del error para acobardarles. Les inspiró con la voluntad obediente de construir y les dió la paciencia y el ánimo de sufrir privaciones, de arrostrar peligros y de tener el valor necesario para tomar las medidas humanas que su protección propia y la de su ciudad parecían requerir.

La Ciencia Cristiana revela que Dios es la Mente infinita, que es la Vida perfecta y eterna, la Verdad omnipotente, el Amor universal e inagotable. Este conocimiento de Dios, junto con la verdad acerca del hombre verdadero y sus relaciones inseparables y perfectos con Dios protege del mal; pero por lo general el mundo ha considerado a Dios como imposible de conocer, inabordable y separado de los hombres. San Pablo explicó a los atenienses, que tenían un altar con la inscripción: "AL DIOS NO CONOCIDO", que Él "no está lejos de ninguno de nosotros." Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito en la página 238 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA DE CRISTO, EL CIENTÍFICO, Y MISCELÁNEA):—"Dios es comprensible, conocible y aplicable a toda necesidad humana."

No basta meramente saberlo, porque para ser de algún beneficio, estos conocimientos tienen que utilizarse. Si el conocimiento es real y efectivo, se puede demostrar. El verdadero saber y la verdadera demostración, por lo tanto, tienen que estar unidos. No se progresará mucho en el estudio de las matemáticas, si no se pone uno a demostrar estas reglas tan pronto como las aprenda; y lo mismo pasa en la metafísica. A medida que uno demuestre un conocimiento o entendimiento de Dios, encontrará que Dios está cerca, que está a nuestro alcance, y que suple todas nuestras necesidades con abundancia. Es, por lo tanto, parte de la sabiduría, cuyos caminos todos nos llevan hacia arriba, de conocer a Dios correctamente. La necesidad verdadera en tiempos de peligro y aflicción aparentes no son muros y baluartes visibles, sino un entendimiento demostrable de Dios.

El que more dentro de los baluartes de un entendimiento demostrable de Dios, puede con certeza llamar sus "muros Salvación." Mary Baker Eddy en la página 593 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) define "la salvación" como "la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor comprendidos y demostrados como superiores a todo; el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte destruídos." El entendimiento de que Dios es la Vida, y que, por lo tanto, la Vida es completa, armoniosa e inmortal, destruye la creencia de que la armonía y la inmortalidad pueden ser atacados y terminados por la enfermedad y la muerte. El entendimiento de Dios como Verdad omnipotente derriba las fortalezas aparentes del error, puesto que va de sí que como en la luz no hay tinieblas, así en la Verdad no hay error. Y ¡qué sentimiento de paz tan celestial nos viene con el entendimiento de que Dios es el Amor, y que por lo tanto la bondad y la misericordia nos rodean y nos cuidan, que el Amor, tierno y poderoso al mismo tiempo, en efecto rodea a todos! En el reino de la demostración, en donde la fe se vuelve entendimiento, no hay nada que temer.

El entendimiento de que Dios—la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor—es supremo, aumenta nuestra confianza en Él. Demostrando esta verdad, nos libramos de la creencia, o del temor de todo lo que no sea semejante a Él. Nuestro saber de que Dios es supremo se basa en el hecho de que no hay nada en que confiar aparte de Dios y nada que temer. Así se destruye la confianza en modos y métodos materiales, y se gana la seguridad de que uno tiene todo el poder a su mano derecha. La confianza en Su sabiduría, cuando ésta se comprenda como suprema, dispersa las nubes de la duda y del miedo. Cuando las nubes se hayan dispersado, se reconocerá la presencia de la paz y de la armonía, lo mismo que los rayos del sol saliente dispersan la niebla que ha estado velando un paisaje hermoso de la vista. Destruye la creencia de que la materia tiene vida y elimina los temores mortales.

Cuando Dios se entienda correctamente, y cuando este entendimiento se demuestre concienzudamente, entonces amanecerá la luz espiritual, aquel día de que nos habló Isaías, en el cual se oirá este cántico:—"¡Ciudad fuerte tenemos; salvación pondrá Dios por muros y baluartes!"

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Autumn the Alchemist

Men doubt that wily wizards could be turning
Rubbish to precious metal, as in old
Legends, yet every autumn leaf is burning
Beneath the morning sun like minted gold.

KENNETH W. PORTER.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Trading Becomes Apathetic After A Buying Flurry

Early Gains Are Retained by Few Specialties —Some Lower

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Stocks had an inert market with which to begin the new month today. Trading lapsed into extreme dullness, and fluctuations for the most part were narrow.

Wheat sagged after early firmness but stocks did not seem disposed to follow it. Bonds improved slightly though they also were too dull to give much indication of a trend.

News developments of the day contributed little that might influence sentiment one way or the other, and Wall Street was apparently satisfied to hold its sidelines position.

Metals, after an opening bulge, continued to hold higher levels into the late trading but other groups eased under a trickle of late selling.

U. S. Smelting and Cerro de Pasco showed gains of 2 points or so, while concessions of 1 to 2 points occurred in American Telephone, Western Union and Public Service of New Jersey. U. S. Steel ruled a fraction lower.

Transfers approximated 950,000 shares.

Business Trends Encouraging

Administration circles were represented as feeling that current business trends, as indicated by reports submitted by economists and others, held encouraging aspects as the year entered its eleventh month. Industrial levels have been receding in recent weeks, without much sign of seasonal hardening, but it is being pointed out that this is an unusual year. The summer witnessed a vigorous upturn which carried well beyond normal limits, and it seems reasonable to conclude that part of this expansion was too rapid and that production in some lines exceeded expectable consumption.

Agricultural problems again came to the fore in the recommendations being made to the President by governors of several middle western states who ask, among other things, establishment of minimum prices for the principal farm commodities as well as "properly controlled" currency inflation. What effect the Government's gold-buying program will have on prices remains to be determined.

Bonds Improve Slightly

The bond market today was slightly improved in tone, but again unimpressive as to volume. Trading interest continued slack in all departments, and the same hesitant mood exhibited during the last week or more remained.

U. S. Governments displayed generally better form all through the list, and prime issues in the corporation group showed a tendency to work slightly higher where trading was in fair volume.

Secondary ratings were in better demand and fractional gains predominated in early dealings.

The low-priced rail group was enlivened by active bidding for Mobile & Ohio Railroad 4s of 1938. A small block of the bonds sold at 60, or 30 points above the previous sale, and later bids were reported at 70. The rise followed the news that the receivers for the road would use $540,000 of its Treasury funds to retire a part of the issue under an order of the Federal Court.

Prices were mixed in the foreign list. On relatively small dealings, French Government issues climbed more than a point. Germans were heavy. British 5½s gained moderately. South American loans were mostly lower.

Grigsby-Grunow Co. Sales Gain Sharply

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—October will represent the fifth consecutive monthly increase for Majestic radios and the best month since 1931, according to John F. Ditzell, general sales manager of the Grigsby-Grunow Company.

"Our radio sales have shown a tremendou increase in the last three months, with each succeeding month surpassing the preceding one," stated Mr. Ditzell. "August of this year shows a 500-percent increase over the like period of 1932. September set a new record with a 132 per cent gain over the preceding month and a 274 per cent gain over a like period of 1932. October this year will show a 50 per cent increase over the last month, and a gain of 150 per cent over the corresponding period of 1932."

Daily orders received at the Majestic factories are now better than 50 per cent of the total daily production, which is running between 4000 and 5000 sets a day. Unfilled orders total 50,000 units, according to Mr. Ditzell.

Railway Earnings

Colorado & Southern
(Including Fort Worth & Denver City)

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$970,355	$979,130
Net oper. inc.	172,095	176,139
9 mos gross	7,510,882	8,128,883
Net oper. inc.	785,291	580,861

Western Pacific Railroad Co.

	1933	1932
Sept. gross	$1,190,513	$1,197,259
Net oper inc	287,218	540,348
9 mos gross	7,655,761	7,756,525
Net oper inc	350,914	119,353

Dividend Declarations

Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd., declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock, less tax.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company declared the usual extra quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, in addition to the regular quarterly disbursements of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, all payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 3.

American Chicle Company declared the usual 25-cent extra and regular 50-cent quarterly dividends, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 12.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company declared a dividend of 25 cents on common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 1	Last Oct. 31
13¼	3	..	Adams Express	5900	7½	7⅛	7¼	7½
71	39	5	Adams Exp pf	50	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
12½	5⅛	..	Addressograph	300	8¼	7⅛	7⅛	8⅛
19¾	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
112	47½	3¾¶	Air Reduction	900	97	96	96	95⅝
11¾	5⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	13400	27	25⅜	27	25⅝
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	2100	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metl	1400	19¾	18	19¾	18⅛
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1400	7¼	6⅞	7¼	7⅛
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	18½	18½	18½	18¼
35	8	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
19⅛	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	..	12½	11¼	12⅛	11⅝
31⅞	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	13600	15	14¼	14⅞	14⅞
4½	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1¼	1	1	1⅛
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	27500	46¼	42	46	41⅝
73	20⅛	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	61¼	61	61¼	62
27	4⅞	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	16½	15¾	16½	15⅝
85	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	10	56	56	56	57
51¼	34	3¶	Am Chicle	100	44	44	44	44
6⅛	2	..	Am Colortype	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	3700	51	47	51	48
13	6½	..	Am European	3100	5½	5½	5½	5⅛
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2500	8⅜	7¾	8⅛	8
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	17	17	17	16¾
35⅞	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	500	12¼	11⅝	12	17
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	10	9¼	10	10
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	300	15½	15⅛	15½	15
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	30	30	30	..
17⅞	3¾	..	Am Ice	500	7⅛	7	7	7
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	1600	8	7½	7⅞	7⅞
12	9	..	Am La Fr pf	50	4½	4½	4½	..
145½	70⅞	6‡	Allied Chem	2400	128	123⅞	128	127⅝
124	115	7	Allied Chem pf	500	123¼	121½	121½	..
36⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1500	15½	14⅛	15¼	14⅞
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	14	13¾	13¼	..
47	18½	2	Amerada	400	42½	41¾	42½	41¾
35	7¼	..	Am 9g Ch Del	100	20½	20½	20½	20
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
106	10	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	94	94	94	..
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	1900	89	86	89	87
42⅞	30	2½¶	Am Stores	400	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	..
112¼	80	1	Am Sug Ref pf	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
134¾	86½	6	Am Tel & Tel	9700	111⅞	109⅞	110⅝	111¾
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	6	6	6	6½
37⅜	7	..	Am Type F pf	80	9⅛	9	9	9½
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2400	18½	17⅞	18	18½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1100	10¾	10	10¾	10½
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	100	50½	50½	50½	50½
14⅞	¾	..	Am Writt Pap 1pf	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	200	7	7	7	..
22⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	16800	14⅝	13½	14⅝	13⅝
115	95	7	Archer Dan pf	100	11½	11⅛	11⅛	..
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	69	69	69	69
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2800	38	36¾	38	37½
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	200	3	3	3	3⅛
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	..
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	11¾	11½	11½	..
15½	6¾	..	Asso Oil	40	30½	30½	30½	30½
80⅛	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	2900	46	44½	46	45
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	4800	29⅜	28¼	29	28⅝
28¼	1½	..	Atlas Tack	500	0⅜	29¾	30⅜	30
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	800	36	35¼	36	35
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
11⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	6900	7⅛	6¾	7	6⅞
			—B—					
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	4200	10½	9¾	10½	10¼
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	3800	21½	20⅞	21½	21½
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	21⅞	21½	21⅞	22
92½	64¼	6½	Bamberger pf	221	92½	92	92	..
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	3900	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	7¾
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	500	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
96½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	..
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial In L	300	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13⅞
71¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2400	11⅝	11⅜	11½	11⅝
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	5800	28⅞	27⅛	28½	27¾
82	25½	..	Beth2Steel pf	100	46	46	46	45⅝
19¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	400	9¾	9½	9½	9⅞
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	2100	43⅜	41½	42¾	41¾
37⅜	18	1.60¶	Borden	2200	22	21⅛	21¾	22
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	400	14½	14	14	14
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	3200	8	7⅞	8	7¾
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	5200	27	25¾	26¾	27
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	5	5	5	5
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	62¼	61	61	..
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	5½	5½	5½	..
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	8	8	8	7⅞
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	23½	22⅛	22⅛	24⅞
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	500	3¼	3	3¼	3
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	400	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	50	4½	4⅛	4⅛	..
20⅝	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	1100	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12¾
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	..
23½	6¼	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	7	7	7	9½
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2½	2½	2½	..
2⅜	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
43¼	8½	..	Byers	800	20⅞	19⅝	20	20
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	100	18½	18½	18½	..
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	⅞
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	6½	6½	6½	..
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	4⅜
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	500	25½	24	25½	24⅞
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	3500	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12½
35½	14	1¶	Cannon Mills	100	26	26	26	26½
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	6800	63⅞	60¼	63¾	62⅛
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	370	66⅛	65⅜	65⅜	67
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1300	19¼	18½	18½	19
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	38500	41⅞	39⅝	43⅛	40⅝
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	8700	36⅞	33¼	36¾	32⅞
3⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3	3	3	3
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	800	31⅜	29½	30¼	30½
49¼	24⅞	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3400	38⅜	37⅛	38	39
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	7½	6¾	7½	7
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	400	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	7
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5½	5½	5½	..
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl &P	1000	3⅛	3	3⅞	..
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1300	4½	4	4	4⅞
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	19½	19½	19½	20
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	400	3⅜	3½	3⅝	3⅝
52⅜	7¾	2	Chrysler	45000	39⅜	37⅝	39⅜	38⅝
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	300	1	1	1	..
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
22⅞	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	78½	78½	78½	..
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	600	4¾	4⅜	4½	4½
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	5200	12	11⅜	12	11¾
27¾	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	20½	20¼	20¼	..
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	300	51	49	51	49
19	4	..	Comm Credit	200	14	13½	13½	13½
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	100	23½	23½	23½	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	33½	33⅛	33½	32⅝
57¼	9	60	Comm Solvents	21600	32⅛	30½	32¼	31¼
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	7200	2⅛	2	2	2
60½	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	28	27½	27½	28
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	3400	21¾	21¼	21¾	21
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
64⅛	39½	3	Consol Gas	4800	39⅞	37⅝	38¾	40½
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	100	84	84	84	84
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	5900	10¾	10⅛	10¾	10¾
10⅜	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	200	9	9	9	..
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60	59½	60	..
69	35¼	2½	Cont Can	2800	63¼	61	62⅞	62⅞
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	24½	24	24½	24⅛
4	1	..	Cont Motors	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	4300	17	16	16⅝	16⅝
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	700	75	73½	75	74⅞
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	340	136⅜	135⅝	136	137
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	300	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
39½	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	200	27½	27	27½	27½
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	31	29¾	31	30¾
8½	1	..	Crown Zllerback	300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	15	15	15	14½
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	23	23	23	24
59	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	38½	38	38	38½
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1000	4	4	4	4½
			—D—					
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	11¼	11	11	11
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	6500	29½	27⅛	29	28
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	900	46	44½	45¾	46¼
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2500	21¾	20¾	21¾	21
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	57	57	57	58
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	400	25¾	25½	25½	25½
39½	12	1.80¶	Dome Mines	6800	38	36½	37⅞	37
26⅜	10½	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	200	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1200	13½	12¾	13½	13
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	10	10	10	..
85¾	32⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	6800	75¾	73	75¾	73⅞
102⅛	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	109	3	93	93	95
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	500	71	70½	70½	71
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	300	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21½
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	14⅛	13½	14	13¾
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	800	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15⅝	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2300	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	600	12¼	12	12	12⅛
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	10	9¾	9¾	11
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	600	39½	39½	39½	39¼
4	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	1	1	1	..
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Soal pf	200	1½	1½	1½	..
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	30	119½	119½	119½	119½
43	15½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16⅛
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	1300	14⅛	12	13	13¼
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
11½	5	¼	Exchange Buffet	130	5	5	5	5½
			—F—					
6⅝	2⅛	..	Fairbanks pf ct	20	3¼	3	3	..
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	4⅞
103	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	95	95	95	..
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	1200	5¼	5	5¼	5
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	600	2	2	2	2
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	20	20	20	..
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	25	25	25	24
85	81	6½	Filene's pf	50	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	..
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	1600	19	17¾	19	18
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	71	70½	70½	71
70¾	42	2½	First Nat Stores	500	51½	50	50	51
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1200	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
23⅝	2	..	Foundation	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	200	14⅝	14	14¼	14¼
150	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	100	140	140	140	140½
47⅜	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	1700	43¼	42¼	43¼	42½
31	9	..	Fuller pr pf	10	13	13	13	..
			—G—					
20⅜	6½	..	Gamewell	20	12½	12½	12½	13
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	500	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	..
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	800	28	27	28	28¼
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	700	13¾	13¼	13¾	14⅛
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	1400	13¼	13	13	13⅛
10½	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	100	4	4	4	4
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	12600	18⅝	17½	18⅝	17¾
12¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	12	11⅞	12	11¾
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1600	34½	33⅝	34	33⅛
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	1	1	1	1
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	400	64	64	64	64
35¾	16	1	Gen Motors	36700	27⅛	25¾	27⅛	25¾
75	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	86	86	86	84½
17	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	40	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	28	28	28	28½
4⅜	⅜	..	Gen Realty	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
22¾	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	300	13	13	13	..
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3600	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 1	Last Oct. 31
25	49¾	5	Gillette S R pf	300	52⅛	52	52⅛	52
7⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	4	4	4	3⅞
20	3¾	..	Glidden	700	15¼	14½	14½	14½
16	3	..	Goebel (Adolf)	400	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1600	17¼	17	17¼	17
21½	3	..	Goodrich	2900	12⅜	11¼	12⅝	11⅝
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	2200	31⅜	29¼	31⅜	29⅞
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	200	58⅜	55⅜	55⅜	..
5⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15⅝	2⅞	..	Granby	300	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	8½
10⅜	3⅜	..	Grand Union	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
36⅜	20	3	Grand Un pf	100	22½	22½	22½	23½
30⅜	11⅛	1	Granite City Stl	200	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	22⅛
33¾	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	3900	16¼	15½	16¼	16¼
16¾	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	1700	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	5600	34¾	32¾	34½	34
110	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	10	107	107	107	..
4⅝	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
38	6¾	..	Gulf States Steel	200	19½	17	17	..
			—H—					
28⅞	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	27	27	27	..
9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
38½	9	..	Hahn D S pf	200	19½	19½	19½	18½
63	15	1½	Hercules Powder	100	50	50	50	50
110	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	50	106	106	106	..
90	64¾	5¶	Hershey Choc pf	300	86¾	86	86	..
373	145	15¶	Homestake Min	500	159	340	340	340
15	4⅛	..	Houdaille Her A	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
6¾	1	..	Houdaille Her B	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
51¼	43½	4.20	Household Fin pf	200	45	44	44	45¼
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	700	21½	20	21½	21⅛
7⅜	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	200	4½	4½	4½	4¼
33	5½	1	Howe Sound	2400	31⅜	28¼	31⅜	28¼
19	6½	..	Hudson & Man	600	9½	9	9	..
16⅜	3	..	Hudson Motor	1200	9⅜	9	9⅜	9⅛
7¾	1⅜	..	Hupp Motors	500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
			—I—					
50¾	8½	..	Ill Central	4000	23⅝	22¾	23⅝	23⅞
82½	24	4	Indus Rayon	2300	68¾	66½	68¾	67½
78	19¼	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	300	50⅞	50	50	50¾
45⅞	12	..	Inland Steel	400	30½	30	30½	30
9½	2	..	Inspiration Cop	200	5½	4⅞	5½	5
4½	1¾	.15	Insuranshare Del	100	2	2	2	1⅞
11⅝	4⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	200	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
12	2½	..	Interlaken Iron	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
153¼	75¾	6	Int Business M	100	130¼	130¼	130¼	129⅛
10⅞	2⅞	20	Int Carriers	300	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
40	6⅛	..	Int Cement	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
46	13⅝	.60	Int Harvester	4600	35⅞	34½	35⅞	35⅛
119⅛	80	7	Int Harvester pf	100	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
13⅞	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	300	5½	5	5	5½
22⅝	6¾	..	Int Nickel	14800	19¾	18⅞	19¾	18¾
10	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
22½	2	..	Int Paper&P pf	300	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
7	1⅝	..	Int Rys Cen Am	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
27¾	13¾	1½	Int Salt	1000	20¼	20	20	..
56⅝	24⅜	2	Int Shoe	200	40½	40¼	40¼	..
59½	9¾	..	Int Silver	800	39½	34½	39	34
71⅞	24½	..	Int Silver pf	150	60	55	60	..
21¾	5⅛	..	Int Tel & Tel	16200	12⅛	10⅞	11⅞	11¾
			—J—					
45	23	3	Jewel Tea	100	28	28	28	..
60⅜	12¼	..	Johns Manville	5600	48¼	45¼	48¼	46½
106¼	42	..	Johns Man pf	50	102	100	100	100
91	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	40	52	50	50	52⅜
			—K—					
110	100	6	Kan C P&L B pf	20	100½	100	100	100
24⅞	6½	..	Kan C South	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
9¾	2⅝	.80	Kaufmann D St	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	6
19½	6⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
6⅛	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
15⅝	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	800	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
73	30	6	Kendall Co pf	40	55½	55	55	..
26	7⅝	..	Kennecott Cop	12800	20⅞	19¼	20⅞	14⅝
16⅞	5½	.80	Kresge	300	11	10⅞	11	10¾
7⅜	1	..	Kresge Dept S	10	3½	3½	3½	2¾
44¼	25	1¶	Kress Co	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
35⅝	14	1	Kroger Groc & B	1200	21¼	20¾	20½	20⅞
			—L—					
80	50	6	Laclede Gas StSL	16	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	..
61	37½	5	Laclede Gas pf	50	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	..
27	5⅞	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	10½	10½	10½	9½
6⅜	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	3⅛	3	3	3
27¾	8⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	1200	12⅞	12	12⅞	12½
79⅜	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	1200	61⅛	61	61	61
22½	15⅜	1.60	Life Saver	100	18	18	18	17⅜
37¾	4¾	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	2600	28	26⅞	27½	27
50	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	300	24	22¾	23	22⅞
36½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	1400	27	25¼	25⅞	26¼
78⅛	25	6½	Loews pf	100	67	67	67	..
4¼	1¾	..	Loft Inc	100	2	2	2	2⅛
42½	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	37⅝	36⅞	37	37¾
35¾	13⅞	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	14½	14½	14½	14¾
67½	21¼	..	Louisville & N	1000	41	40¼	40¼	38¾
20⅛	4	..	Ludlum Steel	300	11	10½	10⅞	11¼
			—M—					
47⅞	18	13¶	McIntyre Porcu	16800	46⅝	43½	46	45¼
95¾	41⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	400	77	75	77	75
3⅜	¼	..	McLellan Stores	300	1	⅞	1	1
46⅜	13½	1	Mack Trucks	1800	26¾	25¼	26¾	25⅞
65¾	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	100	43½	43½	43½	43⅛
5¼	⅞	..	Mallinson	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
26¾	3	..	Mallinson pf	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	..
20	6	..	Man Elv mg	2000	14½	14	14	14
11½	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	400	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
3⅛	⅛	..	Market St Ry	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
18⅜	4¼	..	Marshall Field	1000	12½	12	12	12
43¾	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1000	36⅜	36¾	36¾	36½
33	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	300	25⅛	25	25	25½
15¼	3⅛	..	Maytag pf ww	100	11	11	11	..
28⅜	8¾	1.20	Melville Shoe	200	26	25⅝	25⅝	26¼
21	7	1	Mesta Mach	100	15	15	15	..
9¾	1⅜	..	Miami Cop	200	5	4⅞	5	4¾
16	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pett	1000	11½	11⅛	11¼	11¼
17¾	3	..	Midland Steel	100	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½
5¾	⅞	..	Min Moline	300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
14½	4	..	Min SP&SSM ll	50	5	5	5	4¾
17⅛	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	400	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
10¼	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
15¼	1⅝	..	Mo Pacific pf	300	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4⅝
22	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	12½	12	12	..
74½	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	64	63½	63½	63⅛
28⅞	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	12000	18½	17	18⅛	17⅜
64	44½	3.75	Morris & Essex	50	60	60	60	..
2⅛	⅛	..	Mother Lode	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6¾	¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3½
36¾	7¾	..	Motor Products	300	22	20⅝	20⅝	21¼
11⅝	1½	..	Motor Wheel	400	7	6¾	7	..
10¾	1½	..	Mullins Mfg	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
25	5	..	Mullins pf	10	13	13	13	..
18⅝	5	..	Munsingwear	100	11	11	11	11⅛
11¾	1⅜	..	Murray Body	200	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
			—N—					
27	11⅛	1	Nash Motors	1700	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
7¾	1⅛	..	Nat Acme	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
60⅝	31½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	3000	41¼	40	40¾	41¼
23⅝	5⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	700	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	14
25¾	10½	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	3000	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	13⅝
18¾	5	..	Nat Enam & St	200	11	10⅛	11	10
126	101	7	Nat Lead pf A	100	128¼	128¼	128¼	..
20½	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	700	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½
1⅜	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
55⅛	15	1	Nat Steel	1400	38	35⅝	38	35½
60¼	17	..	Nat Supply pf	10	33	33	33	33
8½	1¼	..	Nat Surety	100	2½	2½	2½	..
27	6½	.60	Nat Tea	300	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝
31	5⅜	..	New Orl T & M	100	5½	5⅜	5½	..
23½	6⅛	..	NY Air Brake	100	13	13	13	..
58½	14	..	NY Central	21900	29¾	27¾	29⅝	29½
27⅝	2⅛	..	NY Chi & StL	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
34¼	2⅝	..	NY C & StL pf	400	15¾	15½	15½	16
11⅝	3½	..	NY Dock	90	4½	4	4½	4½
158¾	100	5	NY & Harlem	40	112	112	112	112
2¾	½	..	NY Investors	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
34⅞	11⅛	..	NY NH & H	700	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	14½
56	18	..	NY NH & H pf	400	22⅛	21½	22⅛	21½
15	7⅜	..	NY Ont & W	100	8	8	8	7⅝
22½	1¾	.40	NY Shipbldg	600	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
38⅞	17⅜	.50b	Noranda M	1200	34⅞	33⅛	34⅞	33⅛
4⅞	½	..	Norfolk & South	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
177	111½	8	Norfolk & West	100	147½	147½	147½	147½
36½	15¼	8%	North American	60	15⅞	15	15⅝	15¾
46	32	3	North Amer pf	200	37	37	37	..
9	4	..	No Am Aviation	1700	5	4½	5	4¾
79	48	6	No Am Edison pf	400	50⅛	50	50	..
10	3⅜	..	No Ger Lloyd	100	3½	3½	3½	..
34⅞	9⅝	..	Northern Pacific	1200	18½	17¾	17¾	18
43	26¾	3	Northwestern Tel	10	36	36	36	..
			—O—					
17⅝	4¾	..	Ohio Oil	4000	14⅝	13⅜	13¾	13⅝
8¾	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	400	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4⅛
25¼	10⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	700	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12⅝
9¼	½	..	Otis Steel	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
96¾	31½	2¶	Owens Ill Glass	200	72	72	72	71
			—P—					
31⅞	18⅝	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	700	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	18
43⅜	25	3	Pacific Lighting	200	25⅜	25	25	25
29	6	..	Pacific Mills	100	21½	21½	21½	..
94¾	65	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	10	82	82	82	..
6⅞	1¾	..	Packard Motor	1700	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
9½	3	.25¶	Pac W Oil Corp	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
2½	⅛	..	Paramount Puz ctfs	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
36⅜	6	..	Park & Tilford	200	26	26	26	26½
4¼	¾	..	Park Utah	1400	3	¾	3	2¾
2½	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	1⅛
9⅞	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	500	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
22⅛	5⅜	..	Patino Mines	1600	19⅞	18¼	19⅞	18½
9⅛	¾	..	Peerless Motor	400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
59¾	25½	2¶	Penick & Ford	400	53	52	52	52⅜
9½	¾	..	Penn Dixie Cem	400	3¾	3½	3½	4
52⅝	19¼	1.20	Penney (JC)	300	41⅜	41	41	41½
42¼	12¾	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	6000	25½	24¼	25¼	25
78	27¼	5	Peoples GasLt&C	400	28	27¼	27¼	28
15	4⅜	..	Petroleum	400	10¼	10	10	10
18⅞	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	6000	15⅝	14¾	15⅝	15⅛
9½	2½	..	Phila & Reading	500	5⅜	4¼	4⅜	4½
18¾	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	4000	14⅝	13¾	14¼	14
10	1½	..	Pierce-Arrow	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
1⅞	¼	..	Pierce Oil	400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
2¾	⅝	..	Pierce Pet	700	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
68½	33⅜	2.57	Pirelli Co Italy	100	68½	68½	68½	67¼
11¾	1⅞	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
17⅝	6¾	..	Plymouth Oil	4700	13¾	12⅞	13½	13¼
13¾	1¾	..	Poor & Co B	200	8	7¾	7¾	8⅛
40¾	4	..	Postal Tel pf	3900	20⅛	18½	19½	19¼
47½	19⅝	1.50	Procter & Gam	400	38½	37¾	37¾	38
106½	97	5	Procter & G pf	40	105½	105½	105½	..
13	2	..	Prod & Ref pf	20	2	2	2	..
57⅛	33¼	2.80	Public Service	2000	35¾	34⅛	34⅝	35⅛
88½	66½	5	Pub Serv 6%	300	68	68	68	68⅛
101⅜	80	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	84	84	84	84
112½	91	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	91	91	91	..
58⅛	8	3	Pullman	700	43	41½	42	42½
15⅜	2½	..	Pure Oil	2000	11	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
69⅞	30	..	Pure Oil pf	20	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
			—R—					
12¼	3	..	Radio Corp Amer	10400	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½
27	6½	..	Radio pf B	3400	14¾	13¾	14¾	14⅛
20⅝	5	.60	Raybestos Man	200	14½	14½	14½	14
20⅞	5½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	400	9	8¾	8¾	9½
18½	1⅝	..	Reis & Co pf	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	9½
11¼	2½	..	Remington Rand	900	6½	6¼	6½	6½
6⅜	1⅜	..	Reo Motors	300	3⅛	2⅞	3	2¾
23	4	..	Republic I & S	4600	11¾	10⅞	11½	11⅛
54½	9	..	Repub I&S pf	2200	23¼	23	23	23
21½	6	1	Reynolds Metal	200	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
25⅞	24⅜	..	Roan Antelope CM	700	25	24½	25	24¾
37⅜	17⅜	1.181	Royal Dutch	900	36	35⅜	36	34⅝
			—S—					
62⅜	26	3	Safeway Stores	800	38	36¾	37	37⅝
105	80¼	7	Safeway S 7%	130	99	98½	98½	99
31¾	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	1400	28	27	28	26½
9	⅞	..	StL & SF	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
9⅜	1	..	StL & SF pf	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3	¼	..	Seaboard Air L	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 1	Last Oct. 31
4⅞	¾	..	Seaboard A L pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
43⅜	15	.60	Seaboard Oil	3500	33¼	31⅝	32⅞	32¼
4⅜	1⅛	..	Seagrave	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
47	12½	..	Sears Roebuck	9100	37¼	35⅛	37	35⅞
7½	1½	..	Servel Inc	900	4	4	4	4
13¼	5⅜	.24	Shattuck FG	1600	6⅜	6	6⅜	6⅜
11⅝	4	..	Shell Union Oil	4100	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7¾
69	28½	..	Shell Un Oil pf	900	52	50½	50⅞	52¼
31	4⅝	..	Simmons	1700	16	15	15⅞	15¼
12⅜	4⅞	25	Simms Petroleum	100	10½	10½	10½	9⅞
9⅞	3	..	Skelly Oil	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
57½	22	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	55½	55½	55½	55½
9⅜	⅝	..	Snider Packing	200	5	4⅞	5	4⅜
92	58	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	84	84	84	84
15½	6	..	Socony Vacuum	11400	11	10⅝	11	10⅞
28	17¼	2	So Calif Edison	2300	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16
38¾	11⅛	..	Southern Pacific	3800	18⅜	17⅜	18⅜	18
48⅝	15⅞	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	700	39⅞	39½	39⅞	39½
36	4⅛	..	Southern Ry	6400	20¼	18⅛	20¼	19
49	5⅞	..	Southern Ry pf	400	22½	20¼	22½	20½
8	⅜	..	Sparks Within	400	3¾	3⅜	3¾	4
7½	2⅛	..	Sperry Corp	1800	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4¾
22	7½	1	Spencer Kellogg	200	16½	16	16	..
32½	11¾	3	Cpicer pf	40	23	21½	21½	22½
17¼	1	..	Spieg May Stern	100	14½	14½	14½	14
37⅜	13¾	1	Stand Brands	9700	23½	22⅝	23½	22
22½	5⅛	..	Stand Gas & El	900	9	8½	8⅝	8⅝
25⅞	8⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	400	9½	9¼	9½	9½
66	20	7	Stand G&E 7%	300	30⅛	30	30	30
2⅞	½	..	Stand Investing	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
44⅞	19½	1	Stand Oil Calif	3200	39¼	38	39¼	38¼
35	12¾	..	Stand Oil Kan	100	34	34	34	33⅞
43⅞	22¾	1	Stand Oil NJ	7100	41	40¼	40⅞	40⅜
3⅞	⅜	..	Sterling Secur	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
11⅝	2½	..	Stewart Warner	500	5½	5⅛	5⅛	..
19¼	5¾	..	Stone & Webster	1100	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
8⅝	1½	..	Studebaker	900	4¼	4	4	4
4½	¾	..	Superior Oil	800	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
22⅝	2	..	Superior Steel	600	10	9	9½	10
10	1	..	Sweets Co Amer	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
			—T—					
7¼	1⅜	..	Tennessee Corp	200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4½
30⅛	10¾	1	Texas Corp	3900	23⅝	22¾	23⅝	23½
41	15¼	1	Texas Gulf Sul	6200	37½	35½	37⅜	36
6½	1⅜	..	Texas & Pac Coal	200	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
11⅛	3½	..	Texas & P Land	400	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6¾
22⅛	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	100	10	10	10	10
10½	1	..	Thermoid	400	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
20¼	5⅜	..	Thompson Prod	600	11⅜	11	11	11
9½	½	..	Thompson Star	500	3	3	3	3
11¾	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	3600	9⅜	9	9⅜	9⅜
77	55	5	Tide Wat Oil pf	200	77	74½	74½	75
8¼	1½	..	Timken-Detroit	300	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
35½	13¾	.60	Timken Roller	1800	24⅞	24	24¾	24½
4⅜	2⅝	..	Transamerica	6700	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5¼
8¾	2¾	..	Tri Continental	800	4½	4⅜	4½	4¼
38⅞	20⅛	2.50	Trico Products	400	26¾	26½	26¾	26⅜
12¾	2	..	Truscon Steel	800	5⅛	4½	4¾	5⅛
			—U—					
6¼	¾	..	Ulen & Co	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
39½	9¼	.50	Underwd El Fish	200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞
60	5½	..	Union Bag & P	500	40	38	40	39¼
51⅞	19¾	1	Union Carbide	4000	38⅜	37¼	38⅜	37⅜
23⅝	8½	1	Union Oil Calif	3000	19¼	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜
132	61¼	6	Union Pacific	500	105	103¼	105	104¾
75½	56	4	Union Pacific pf	400	67½	67¼	67¼	67¼
46⅞	16½	..	United Air & Tr	5300	27⅞	26⅛	27⅞	26⅞
27⅝	13½	1.60	United Biscuit	500	21½	21	21	21¾
110	92	7	United Bisc pf	40	105	104¼	104¼	105
30⅝	10¼	1	United Carbon	200	23¾	23½	23½	23½
14½	4⅞	..	United Corp	4200	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5½

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 1	Last Oct. 31
40⅞	24⅞	3	United Corp pf	700	21¾	26⅛	26⅛	26¼
6⅞	¾	..	United Dyewood	50	3½	3½	3½	..
8⅞	1	..	United El Coal	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	..
68	23¼	2	United Fruit	400	58½	58	58½	57½
25	14	1.20	United Gas Im	300	16⅜	16	16⅜	16⅛
1000	85	5	United Gas I pf	100	86½	86	86	87
5½	½	..	United Paper Bd	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
21⅞	3½	..	United Piece Dye	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	10¼
17⅜	3⅛	..	US & For Sec	400	8¼	8	8	..
29⅝	7	..	US Freight	400	18¼	18	18	..
84	36½	f	US & For S pf	300	64½	63¾	63¾	..
53½	18	1	US Gypsum	100	44½	44½	44½	45½
121	101¼	7	US Gypsum pf	50	112	112	112	..
94	13½	..	US Indus Alco	4500	65⅜	61	65⅜	61⅜
17¼	3⅛	..	US Leather	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	9½
27¾	4¼	..	US Leather A	200	14¼	13¾	13¾	..
19	12½	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
14½	2½	..	US Realty	100	6	6	6	6
25	2⅞	..	US Rubber	20	15⅝	14	15⅝	14½
43⅞	5½	..	US Rubber 1pf	1100	23½	21¼	22⅞	22⅞
105⅝	13½	1¶	US Smelt R & M	7000	100	94½	100	93¼
58	39½	3.50	US Smelt pf	200	51½	51½	51½	..
67½	23⅜	..	US Steel	12500	37⅞	35⅜	37⅜	36¾
105½	53	2	*US Steel pf	500	76½	75	76	77½
35	10	..	Univ Pictures pf	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
3⅜	¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8⅞	1⅞	..	Utilities P&Lt A	200	3	3	3	3⅛
			—V—					
3⅛	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
36¼	7⅜	..	Vanadium	500	17	16½	17	17¼
10	1⅝	..	Van Raalte	10	4	4	4	..
7⅜	⅝	..	Va-Caro Chem	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
15	2⅛	..	Va Iron C & C	140	12	10	12	10
67⅞	12¾	..	Vulcan Detin	70	44½	43	44	42⅛
			—W—					
12	5⅝	..	Waldorf System	200	6	6	6	6
9⅛	1	..	Warner Bros A	1600	6½	6	6⅜	6¼
4⅞	⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	300	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	..
22⅜	2½	..	Warren Bros	500	7½	6⅝	7⅜	7½
35⅝	7½	..	Warren cv pf	10	12	12	12	..
22¾	5	..	Warren F & P	200	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝
37½	7	.50	Wesson Oil	200	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
77¾	37	7	W Penn El 7%	30	53	50	50	50⅛
101	81	6	W Penn Pw 6%	100	88½	87⅝	87⅝	88½
16	4	..	Westn Maryland	100	8	8	8	8⅛
77¼	17¼	..	Westn Union	4500	46½	43¾	46⅜	46⅜
35⅝	11¾	1	Westing Air Br	500	23¾	22¾	23	23½
58¾	19⅜	..	Westing Elec	3500	33	30¼	32¾	31⅞
13¼	3½	..	Weston El Instru	300	5½	5½	5½	6
35	7½	..	Wheeling Steel	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
4¾	½	..	White Sew M	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
10½	1⅛	..	White Sew M pf	200	5½	5½	5½	5
5½	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
11	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
22	4	..	Wilson & Co A	200	13	12½	12⅞	12½
50⅞	25⅛	2.40	Woolworth	1000	36¾	36¼	36¾	36⅝
39⅞	8	..	Worthington Pump	200	18	18	18	..
53½	34½	3	Wrigley	100	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	52½
			—Y—					
7¾	2⅛	..	Yellow Truck	300	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
37⅝	7½	..	Youngstown	200	16	15	16	15¼
			—Z—					
3½	½	..	Zenith Radio	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g $1.62½ paid on accumulations.

Market Value Of 100 Stocks Drops 9.3 P. C. in October

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The market value of 100 representative common stocks decreased $1,259,277,000, or 9.3 per cent in October, to $12,205,026,000 at the end of the month, according to Frazier Jelke & Co. The total valuation at the end of October was the lowest recorded at the end of any month since April; on April 30 the group was appraised at $11,213,306,000. The October decline was smaller than the September loss of $1,861,511,000.

Each one of the 13 sub-groups constituting the index declined. The largest loss in dollars was the $234,825,000 depreciation in the rails. The motors dropped $144,678,000, the utilities $119,619,000, and the steels $115,025,000.

On a percentage basis, the steels lost the most ground, 19.1 per cent. Both the rails and the railroad equipments declined 13.5 per cent. The valuation of the chemicals shrunk 11.3 per cent; the foods, 10.6 per cent; the building shares, 9.9 per cent; the electricals, 9.8 per cent; the uitlities, 9.4 per cent; the mines, 9.3 per cent; the motors, 9.2 per cent; the industrials, 8.7 per cent; the retail shares, 7.4 per cent; and the oils, 3.9 per cent.

Winton Engine Corp. Awarded Big Contract

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Winton Engine Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, was the low bidder today for four sets of submarine propelling machinery for vessels now under construction at the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard and the Electric Boat Company yard at Groton, Conn.

Contracts will be awarded later.

The Winton Company bid $3,823,308. Other bidders were the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh, Penna., $3,954,098; The General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., $3,860,000; The Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., $3,999,000, and The Elliott Company, Ridgeway, Penna., $3,057,000.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; mining shares firm.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments firm.

Curb: Irregular; some specialties heavy.

Foreign exchanges: Strong; gold currencies rally.

Cotton: Quiet; local and southern selling; easier wheat market.

Sugar: Lower; poor spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; Washington uncertainties.

Corn: Weak; lack of support.

Cattle: Slow, steady, light cattle top $6.25.

Hogs: Slow, steady to 10 cents higher, top $4.35.

Foreign

Berlin: Unaffected by the favorable steel and iron industry report, prices on the Boerse were again weak with trading dull.

London and Paris: Holiday, All Saints Day.

Cotton Prices Lower

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—After holding within a comparatively narrow range during the greater part of the day, cotton eased under increased offerings following the decline in wheat. December contracts sold down from 9.54 to 9.40, or about 13 points net lower, but the decline brought in an increased trade demand which came partly from the Far East. This steadied the market a few points around 2 o'clock, when December sold at 9.46. The general list then showed net losses of 3 to 10 points.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Favorable dividend changes in October were nearly double the unfavorable actions, according to a compilation by the Standard Statistics Company showing 66 cases of increased, resumed, extra and initial disbursements, as contrasted with 37 decreases and omissions. The record is in sharp contrast to that of October, 1932, when unfavorable revisions totaled 88, compared with 35 favorable changes.

Consumption Of American Cotton Above Last Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—World consumption of American cotton declined from August to September, but it continued to run above last year, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. The decrease from August was due entirely to a reduction of mill activity in the United States from the very high level reached early in the summer. Foreign consumption of the American staple was larger in September than in August.

World spinning of American cotton in September is estimated by the exchange service at 1,193,000 bales compared with 1,262,000 in August and 1,168,000 in September last year. Total consumption in August and September, the first two months of the season, aggregated 2,455,000 bales compared with 2,235,000 last season. The August-September total two years ago was only 1,960,000 bales and three years ago only 1,665,000 bales. The two months total this year shows an increase of 9.8 per cent over last year, 25.3 per cent over two years ago, and 47.4 per cent over three years ago.

Domestic consumption declined from 572,000 bales in August to 487,000 in September, a decrease of 85,000 bales. Foreign consumption, however, increased from 690,000 bales in August to 706,000 in September, a gain of 16,000. Great Britain and the Orient increased their consumption slightly, while the Continent of Europe and minor consuming countries elsewhere showed practically no change.

All of the major divisions of the world spinning industry except the Orient used more American cotton in September this year than in September last year, and all divisions without exception used more than two years ago and three years ago.

There are numerous reports from Europe and the Orient to the effect that the relatively higher prices for American than for foreign growths are causing spinners to take certain varieties of foreign cotton in place of American for uses in which the various growths are interchangeable.

Chinese trade authorities state that mills and merchants of China have been buying Chinese cotton rather liberally, and Japanese interests have shown increased activity in Chinese cotton, while other growths of cotton have been neglected. A tendency to use Egyptian cotton in place of American Memphis staples is reported in England.

Bombay and Alexandria market reports emphasize to the trade the favorable parities on Indian and Egyptian cotton and indicate that this price situation has led to larger buying of those growths.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.86½	.87¼	.81⅝	.83	—.03
May	.89	.84¼	.84	.85¾	—.02¼
July	.85½	.86⅛	.81¼	.83¼	—.01¾
Corn					
December	.43¾	.43¾	.39⅞	.41⅜	—.01⅝
May	.49½	.49¾	.45¾	.47½	—.01½
July	.50¾	.51⅜	.47½	.49¼	—.01¼
Oats					
December	.32⅞	.33	.30¼	.31⅝	—.01⅛
May	.35¾	.36	.33	.34½	—⅞
July	.33⅝	.33¾	.32	.32¾	—¼
Lard					
December	5.17	5.17	5.07	5.15	—.07

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.62½	.61⅛	.61⅞	+ ⅛
May	.66⅝	.65¾	.65¾	..

National Steel Earnings

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 1—Earnings in excess of the 25-cent dividend requirement for the third quarter were reported by National Steel Corporation today. For the quarter ended Sept. 30, net earnings were $756,565 after all charges and federal tax, equivalent to 35 cents a share on 2,156,832 shares of $25 par value capital stock outstanding.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
December	99.20	99.70	—.50
January	99.50	100.00	..
March	99.50	100.50	..
May	99.50	100.50	..
July	99.50	100.50	..

U. S. Steel Earnings For Third Quarter Greatly Improved

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Directors of the United States Steel Corporation declared a dividend of 50 cents on the preferred stock. A like payment was made in each quarter since January of this year, when the rate was reduced from $1.75 quarterly.

The dividend is payable Nov. 29 to stockholders of record Nov. 2.

The Corporation reported total earnings of $11,816,832 for the third quarter after ordinary operating expenses, compared ith $4,881,554 for the second quarter and deficit of $4,474,719 for the Septwember quarter last year.

After interest, depreciation, depletion, overhead expenses on iron ore, etc., deficit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last was $2,717,014 compared with deficits of $8,627,367 in the previous quarter and $20,871,709 a year ago.

After provision for the preferred dividend, the total deduction from surplus for the quarter was $4,518,419 compared with $10,428,772 for the three months ended June 30 and $27,176,628 for the September quarter of 1932.

Chicago Grain Prices Are Generally Lower

CHICAGO Nov. 1 (AP)—Uncertainty over Washington developments had a decidedly unsettling market influence today and at one stage wheat fell to about 10 cents under recent top figures.

Throughout the day, price changes in all grains were extremely rapid. Houses with eastern connections were persistent sellers.

Wheat closed uncertain, 1⅝-3 cents under yesterday's finish, corn 1-1⅝ down, oats ½-1 cent off, and provisions varying from 20 cents decline to 5 cents gain.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	1:00 p.m.	Net Chg
December	9.53	9.56	9.40	9.55	+.02
January	9.59	9.62	9.47	9.61	..
March	9.72	9.76	9.62	9.76	+.03
May	9.87	9.90	9.95	9.82	—.02
July	9.99	10.04	9.89	10.03	+.03

Spots 9.75, unchanged. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	9.47	9.50	9.30	9.48	+.01
January	9.54b	9.58	9.42	9.58	+.04
March	9.67	9.73	9.53	9.72	+.02
May	9.80	9.86	9.68	9.86	+.04
July	9.95	9.95	9.85	9.98	+.05

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.27	5.29	5.24	5.26	—.01
March	5.28	5.30	5.25	5.26	—.02
May	5.29	5.31	5.26	5.28	—.03
July	5.30	5.33	5.27	5.28	—.02

Penn. Water & Power Co.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Earnings of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company for the first nine months of 1933 exceeded the full year's dividend requirements of $3 a share on the common stock and were also in excess of earnings for the corresponding period last year. The nine months statement sent to stockholders by J. A. Walls, vice-president, shows net income available for dividends and surplus for the period of $1,596,142, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $3.68 a share on 429,848 outstanding common shares. This compares with $3.65 a share for the first nine months of last year.

American Gas & Electric

American Gas & Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1933, net income of $9,981,856 after taxes, depreciation, interest, subsidiary dividends, etc., equal, after $6 preferred dividends to $1.82 a share on the 4,313,402 shares of common outstanding at the close of the period, compared with $12,769,459, or $2.61 a share on 4,146,168 common shares, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1932. September net income was $883,539, compared with $884,281 in September, 1932.

Philadelphia & Reading

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1—Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Corporation and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1933, net loss of $4,886,071 after depreciation, depletion, taxes, interest, etc. Statement is subject to adjustment at the end of the fiscal year and no comparable figures are available. For the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, net loss was $5,740,168 after above deductions.

American Dollar Has Decline On Light Offerings

Closes in London Market at $4.79⅛ —Paris Bourse Closed

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Dealings in foreign exchange were small with Paris closed, and the American dollar lost 2¼ cents today on light offerings, closing at $4.79⅛ in relation to the British pound.

This compared with the overnight figure of $4.76⅞.

Gold currencies were supported and improved a fraction. The French franc closed at 80.21 and the Dutch gilder at 7.78¾ in relation to the pound.

There was no evidence of American gold demand when £193,000 in gold was offered. The Continent bought its supply at 131s. 9d. per ounce.

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (AP)—The American dollar rate was fixed today at 2.75 marks (36.36 cents to the mark), in comparison with yesterday's rate of 2.79 marks (35.8 cents).

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Treasury today announced a price of $32.26 an ounce for Reconstruction Corporation purchases of newly-mined gold. This was an advance of 14 cents as compared with yesterday, and another new high.

Meanwhile the dollar value of gold at London increased from $31.05 to $31.52 an ounce.

Today's domestic price was 74 cents above the world figure.

The advance in the latter included an increase in the actual quotation for gold in British currency and an increase also in the number of dollars and cents to the pound.

The $31.52 figure being paid in London was on the basis of the pound opening there at a rate of $4.78½.

This was a depreciation for the dollar since yesterday of 2⅝ cents. Later the dollar eased to $4.79½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—The dollar, in terms of the French gold franc, was valued today at approximately 65.38 cents compared with 66.22 cents yesterday and 65.38 cents a month ago.

Expect to Place Large Orders Of Steel Immediately

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—It was estimated in steel quarters today that orders for more than 200,000 tons of steel rails would be placed immediately as a result of the agreement of producers to cut the price to $36.75 a ton.

One of the largest orders pending is that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is expected to take 100,000 tons. Other large tonnages are being considered by the Santa Fe, Erie, Illinois Central, Burlington, and other important carriers.

Rail purchases which will eventually develop under the price revision are estimated at more than 800,000 tons. With track material included the tonnage is expected to exceed 1,000,000 tons.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	¾%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1¼%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¾%	1¾%
Bar silver	40c	39⅝c	38¾c
Time loans—			
60 days	½@¾	⅞@1	¾
90 days	⅝@¾	½@¾	¾@1
4 to 6 months	⅜@¾	¾@1	1

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅜@¼	⅝@½	1@⅞
4 months	⅝@½	¾@⅝	1@⅞
6 months	⅞@¾	1@⅞	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Short bills	¾@13/16	⅞@⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅞@15/16	⅞@1	1@1 1/16
Bar gold	131s 9d	130s 7d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18 5/16d	18¼d	18 9/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	2 @2½	2 @2½	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2	London	2
Minneapolis	3½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3½	Prague	3½
San Francisco	3½	Rome	3½
St. Louis	3	Paris	2½
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Sofia	2
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.78¾	$4.77¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.79	4.77⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0598	.0591	.0392
Belgium—belga	.2130	.2170	.139
Italy—lira	.0804	.0796	.0526
Germany—mark	.3640	.3592	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1700	.1700	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0447	.0447	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2142	.2133	.268
Finland—finm'k	.0204	.0204	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0086	.0086	.0120
Holland—florin	.6150	.6094	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2600	.2600	.1749
Norway—krone	.2410	.2990	.268
Poland—sloty	.1695	.1695	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0440	.0440	.0442
Roumania—leu	.0093	.0093	.0596
Spain—peseta	.1276	.1265	.193
Sweden—krona	.2472	.2464	.268
Switz'l'd—franc	.2950	.2927	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0204	.0204	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3481½	.3437½	*
Shanghai—dol	.3137½	.3100	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3590	.3650
Japan—yen	.2890	.2886	.4985
Java—florin	.6175	.6125	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5825	.5612½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3898	.3850	.4244
Brazil—milreis	.0833	.0835	.1196
Chile—peso	.2062½	.2050	.12166
Peru—sol	.0912½	.0912½	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.7337½	.7200	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9875	.9850	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2833	.2833	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Financial: News and Comment

Gold Price Lifted To New High Peak By Administration

London Figure Also Up—U. S. Quotation $1.05 Over World Price

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—A jump in the price of gold both here and abroad today accompanied President Roosevelt's preparations for quick application for his plan intended to lift commodity prices by purchasing the yellow metal on European markets.

The Administration advanced its fixed price for R. F. C. purchases of newly mined domestic gold to $32.26, 14 cents above yesterday, and a new high.

Meanwhile, the London bullion quotation increased from $31.05 yesterday to $31.52 today, both figures translated into dollars at the day's opening rate of exchange.

Thus, while the domestic price yesterday stood $1.07 higher than the world price, the margin today was reduced to 74 cents.

A part of the shrinkage was due to weakness of the dollar on foreign exchange. It declined against the pound as low as $4.79¼ today from $4.75 at yesterday's opening.

While officials evinced a determination to go ahead with the gold purchases as quickly as the necessary arrangements could be made, they were watching, nevertheless, for official indication of Great Britain's reaction to the plan, involving, as it does, dealings in foreign exchange.

The British Government had been told that the program was dictated entirely by domestic conditions and was part of the President's general program for raising prices here. Under no circumstances, it was said, could it be construed as an unfriendly gesture aimed at undermining the pound or weakening Britain's position in the world of commerce.

There was no further comment today at the White House on the Roosevelt gold purchase program, where it was stated that the proposal is now entirely in the hands of the R. F. C. It was said that the President is not negotiating with the Bank of England or the Bank of France.

The job of establishing the gold-buying machinery has been left by the President in the hands of Jesse Jones, chairman of the R. F. C.; Eugene Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and George Harrison, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Holders of German Bonds May Be Paid About December 15

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The plan whereby coupons of German bonds will be paid 50 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in scrip may be put into operation in the United States by about the middle of December, says Mr. Ralph Crane, of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., New York, in an announcement issued on behalf of the groups of firms and institutions which issued German bonds, of which he is chairman.

This plan began to be put into operation in London and other European centers last Monday, and Mr. Crane explains that the delay in making the German offer available in this country is due to the necessity of registering the Reichsmark scrip under the Securities Act.

"Every effort is being made to make the offer of 50 per cent cash and 50 per cent Reichsmark scrip promptly available to American couponholders," Mr. Crane says. "It is understood that the funds for the 50 per cent cash portion have been set aside with the Reichsbank and that the scrip is ready to be shipped. In addition, the American issue houses have obtained from the German Goldiscount Bank its authority to announce on its behalf that every American bondholder will have the opportunity of selling, at 50 per cent of par, the Reichmark scrip issued in respect of the period from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1933."

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Smaller Increase In Electric Output

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Nov. 1

A SLIGHT downward trend in the increase in electricity production of the country, compared with last year, is again shown by figures released by the Edison Electric Institute. The increase in production of 5.8 per cent over the like week last year was said to be less than seasonable.

Electric light output last week was 1,621,702,000 kilowatt hours, which, though representing an increase of nearly 3,000,000 units over last week, is a small decrease for the whole country of .1 per cent from the preceding week.

The increase in production was entirely concentrated in the middle Atlantic region—New York City and surrounding cities—which showed a gain of 4.2 per cent over last year and a 2.4 per cent gain over last week.

The sharp gain in this district was due, it is understood, to the two days of unseasonably cold and foggy weather. But for this, they added, production would have shown a much more marked decrease.

Bankers to Help Unfreezing Bonds Of Municipalities

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 1 (AP)—The Sumners bill today had the support of the National Investment Bankers' Association which held the measure would stop minorities from "selfishly preventing reorganizations which would strengthen their municipalities credit."

Members of the Association adopted resolutions in support of the bill yesterday after discussing the possibility of unfreezing $1,500,000,000 in frozen municipal bonds by legislation.

Under the Sumners bill the Federal Bankrupt Act would be amended to permit a majority of creditors to seek reorganization as compared to the present requirement of 100 per cent.

E. F. Dunstan of the Bankers Trust Company of New York said there was at least $200,000,000 in principal and interest on municipal and state issues now past due and that this had depreciated in value and had frozen a total in bonds of $1,500,000.

The stagnation of the municipal bond market was attributed by him to the reluctance of cities to take on more bonds and thus increase taxation, and to the public works funds which are replacing private funds usually called upon.

As the convention ended today Robert E. Christie Jr., of Dillon, Read & Co., New York, was elected president, succeeding Frank M. Gordon of Chicago.

Mr. Christie, who recently was a major witness in the Senate stock market investigation urged bankers to work constructively for "the welfare of the country as a whole," and "we shall find, I think, that our individual interests are identical with the general good of our land."

Regards Monetary Stability as Main Need for Business

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Monetary stability, the most constructive step that could be taken to encourage a further upward movement of industry and trade, is needed to dispel the threat of inflation still hanging over the economic horizon, states the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in its current issue of the Guaranty Survey.

"President Roosevelt's radio address to the nation on Oct. 22 is reassuring to the extent that it contains no mention of the possibility of direct currency inflation by the issue of fiat money," says the survey. "But the issue regarding monetary stability, which many consider essential to sound progress, remains unsettled.

"As far as the immediate future is concerned, the address' chief significance lies not so much in its acceptance of the 'managed currency' doctrine as in its frank avowal of the Administration's intention to bring about price advances by one means or another."

The survey points out that from quarters where enthusiastic supporters have been disappointed that the national recovery program has not brought the swift and steady progress that was hoped for, renewed pressure has been brought to bear on the Administration for more drastic measures, principally currency manipulation.

"Shall the failure of the NRA to restore prosperity overnight be made the occasion for drastic and dangerous experiments with the nation's currency, or shall an effort be made to inject new confidence into the business community by a definite renunciation of all monetary ideas of an inflationary nature?" asks the review.

"It is not only the level of prices but also the level of business activity that determines prosperity," continues the survey, "and it is becoming increasingly apparent that the recovery projects cannot lift the country out of the depression unless confidence is restored in the monetary medium."

Ask for a Policy in the
BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY
Fire • Automobile • Marine
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League Sees Solid Core of Recovery In World's Trade

Finds Rise in Output, Buying Power and Prices, Firm Foundation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Striking testimony to the beneficent effects upon world trade produced by the Roosevelt National Recovery policy is afforded in the League of Nations World Economic Survey just issued (Economic Intelligence Service, League of Nations, Geneva, 1933. George Allen & Urwin, London).

The world economic situation up to the first quarter of 1933, the report says, might be summarized as a "drift toward further deterioration after the revival of economic activity in the second half of 1932."

A great change began in the second quarter of 1933. "The forces making for recovery," the report says, "appeared to be galvanized into renewed activity by the definite measures taken to raise prices in the United States. While the economic situation still retained many ominous aspects, and while the great problems of international coöperation remained unsolved, there was no longer any doubt that substantial advances had been made in prices and production."

Correcting Disequilibria

The report finds special encouragement in the fact that while the rises in the average price levels so far recorded have been slight compared with the heavy fall after 1929, they have been the result of increases in the prices of those raw materials and foodstuffs which had fallen most heavily.

"The rise in the general prices," the report says, "is beginning to correct the disequilibria between different kinds of prices. The levels of retail prices in most countries have either continued to fall or have risen much less than those of wholesale prices. Agricultural prices have increased more than industrial prices in the United States, Canada and Germany."

Solid Core of Recovery

The setback in the present autumn which has followed the sensational rise in United States industrial production during the spring is not taken to be discouraging. The report finds upon the whole that apart from speculative advances, there is a "solid core of recovery based upon a definite upward swing of the trade cycle."

Upon the whole the report looks for the development of further strength in the forces of recovery not only in the United States but elsewhere. It finds rising prices, increased production and purchasing power and reviving confidence are a firm foundation upon which to build. At the same time it points out that indebtedness, currency instability and excessive trade restrictions are obstacles to recovery that cannot be expected to vanish without positive action based upon international agreement.

This considered optimism, tempered by careful reservation, carries weight as representing conclusions drawn from a survey of the data collected by the entire economic intelligence service of the League of Nations. It also expresses the views of the expert compiler of the report, Mr. John Bell Condliffe, who speaks with authority and impartiality.

India Fifth In Textile Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—India, the birthplace of cotton manufactures, occupies today fifth position in the textile producers of the world, with roughly 9,500,000 spindles out of 162,000,000, and 186,000 looms out of 3,000,000.

Since 1913, the number of spindles in India has increased by 50 per cent, and of looms by 100 per cent, while in the same period Japan's spindles have increased from 2,400,000 to 7,500,000, and looms from 24,000 to 77,000.

Considering the natural advantages which India enjoys in the shape of a large home market and an abundant supply of labor and raw materials, the progress made by the industry in the last two decades is not considered adequate.

Given assured protection, according to Mr. H. P. Mody, chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, in his review of the Bombay textile industry situation, there is enormous scope for further expansion and it should be in the highest interests of India that she should eventually be able to clothe her population with the products of her own factories.

The basis of the Indian textile industry has been completely altered during the last few years. Formerly its prosperity was largely dependent on trade with China. That is no longer the position today, and from being a large exporter of yarns to the China market, India now finds herself in the curious position of actually importing several million pounds' worth.

Asserts Gold Will Lead World Out of Depression

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Nov. 1 (AP)—Hon. Charles McCrea, Ontario Minister of Mines, believes "gold will be the means of leading the world out of the depression."

It has been the means, he said in commenting on the United States plan to purchase gold in foreign markets, of lifting the world out of "many previous depressions."

Mr. McCrea said, "If President Roosevelt fixes the price of gold in advance of world prices, Canadian gold will participate in the advance and further impetus will be given to gold production. It should also have a beneficial effect on commodity prices."

England and France Pledge Limited Aid in Gold Program

Federal Reserve Governor Receives Promise of Tentative Coöperation From Central Banks in American Gold Purchases Abroad

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Through the long-established, highly efficient, but always secret link between the Federal Reserve System and central banks in Britain and France, the Administration appears to have secured tentative and limited promises of coöperation in its gold buying experiment.

Gov. George L. Harrison of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been in touch with officials of the Bank of England and the Banque de France, has assured them that American gold purchases will not be of sufficient gravity to upset the exchanges or to create a large drain on French gold reserves, and has received in return the limited pledge of coöperation.

Apparently the Bank of England and its French counterpart will act as fiscal agents abroad for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, so long as American purchases of gold in world markets are not large. If such orders are strictly limited, and not revolutionary to currency or reserve positions, then London and Paris see no objection to coöperation. While they do not understand or sympathize with the methods of this experiment, they seem prepared to assist the United States much as one humors an impetuous child.

Experiments Will Show

Whether this degree of gold buying will be sufficient to drive the dollar down and as a theoretical consequent raise domestic prices, is still an unanswered question. Only experimentation will show whether the Administration will be able to depreciate the dollar to a level low enough to show up in the commodity markets. To experts here, it seems open to doubt whether European authorities would take action deliberately to lower the dollar's value, when London in particular is anxious to maintain the preset ratio between pound and dollar, and France watches every ounce of gold and every stray breeze carefully to prevent any menace to the franc.

But if the theorists who have persuaded President Roosevelt to try his gold-price experiment are right, it may not be necessary to buy much gold. The dollar needs only another point or two of depreciation before it reaches a relationship with prices somewhat similar to the 1926 parity; that is, the American dollar as quoted internationally, and in relationship to gold.

International Dollar Still Low

The American dollar in relation to internal prices is of course still far from the 1926 level. The gold-price theorists declare that an increase in the value of gold will be followed by an increase in the price of goods, and to follow their instructions literally may not require great depreciation; if, however, their theories are erroneously based, it would require an extensive depreciation before home prices could rise materially.

In continued pursuance of the experiment, the R. F. C.-Treasury Board once more today raised the price of domestic gold, this time by 10 cents to $32.22. A week ago yesterday, before the price-boosting program began, the Treasury was paying $29.80 for gold. The first day of elevations saw it jump to $31.36, and in the seven days since, it has mounted by steady leaps to $32.22.

According to the Warren-Rogers claims, this price should soon begin to show in commodity prices. At least, its effects should be perceptible after the world buying program begins, if the purchases can be made in sufficient quantity.

Grapevine Communication

Financial shrewdsters are today chuckling at President Roosevelt's reversion to the old pipe-line system of communication between the Federal Reserve and other central banks. This close tie-up between the centers of financial hegemony, one manifestation of which is the Bank for International Settlements, has seemed far removed from the financial experiments which have characterized White House policy since last June.

Such evidences of the contact as the latest visit of Mr. Montagu Norman to the United States were rather pointedly disparaged by Mr. Roosevelt when he received Mr. Norman at Hyde Park only for a cup of tea and refused to enter into substantial discussions. Now with the gold buying experiment confronting solid opposition abroad, and, with a current contest not impossible, the President was glad to turn to Governor Harrison, who handles the American end of the central bank grapevine-telegraph. And Governor Harrison appears to have secured tentative success.

Window in Wall Street

A Managed Economy

A MANAGED economy would seem to involve a managed currency. One is no more possible or impossible than the other. If the President intends, as he gives every sign of intending, to regiment the various factors in production and distribution, so as to attain and then maintain a balanced economy, he cannot allow "natural forces" or gold or bankers to govern money.

* * *

George F. Warren

Sometime ago, in a short notice about Prof. George F. Warren, the President's closest adviser on gold questions, I said that the Professor was one of the recruits of the Brain Trust. His proximity to the President, however, considerably antedated the formation of this loose organization of professional mentors of the President. When the President was Governor of New York, he frequently called in the Cornell professor, though in those days the subject of discussion must have been farm management and agricultural economics, which are Mr. Warren's specialties, not gold. A friendship is said to have arisen as a result of these professional visits. Anyhow, Professor Warren is the rock on which the President leans in deciding his gold policy. It is said, indeed, that these days he is the first visitor to the presidential bedroom, where so much of world importance is decided before the morning's work begins. Can it be that he tells the President what should be the daily price for gold before Gov. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., comes in for the instructions which he carries to the gold price committee as the President's personal representative?

* * *

Gold and the Farm

How closely tied up is farm relief and gold policy is indicated in the fact that the intellectual father of the policy is professor of farm management and agricultural economics at Cornell University, Mr. George F. Warren, and the personal representative of the President on the price fixing committee is the governor of the farm credit administration, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

* * *

Farm Relief

Wall Street is wondering whether the lack of automatic and continuous response in the exchange price of the dollar arising from the increase in the price of gold has not disillusioned the President with his gold adviser. Bankers perhaps forget that the policy has probably many other immediate targets besides the exchange market.

1. It will help western mining.

A higher price for gold must obviously have this result. It isn't so much the extra price, which in round terms means very little, but the better sentiment it promotes in the mining regions. Since these regions are interwoven with the farm regions, moreover, the effect is likely to offset farm dissatisfaction in some degree.

2. It will buoy up the inflationary minds of the inflationary West.

Prof. F. J. Turner, in his "History of the West," says that the depreciation of the purchasing medium has always been the solvent for depression in the view of the West. Here is something now which may be regarded by the Westerners as inflationary. Anyway, they will have to figure it out.

3. It will help the President to gain time.

One of the mistakes in Administration policy was the promise of quick prosperity. Extremes breed extremes. Disappointment makes for more disappointment. Farmers, denied the quick results so freely pledged last spring, feel that they cannot wait any longer. Here is something, according to administration spokesmen, which might encourage them while the long slow process of assuming control of production is being worked out.

* * *

The French Franc

It is taken for granted in financial circles that any implementation of the world gold-buying policy on a large scale will pull France off the gold standard. France is not likely to see gold pulled to London at the behest of bold RFC buying. It would sooner slap on a protective embargo. This would mean a lapse off the gold standard. Hitherto this column has not taken it for granted that such an event was bound to happen. Quite apart from France's exceedingly powerful gold position, apart, also, from the firm relations which have been built up among the gold nations, there is a French tenacity to stay on gold which must be taken into account. In this connection I might repeat a story about the World Conference that recently came to me. Sir Wilmot Lewis, the gifted Washington correspondent of the London Times, remarked upon the way in which the British were talking like Americans and behaving like Frenchmen. That is, they were sticking to the franc while seconding the President's call for world price inflation. The behavior was influenced, it is said by a flat intimation from the French delegation that if France were pulled off gold, a revolution would be invited. The same story repeated to the American delegation did not make the same impression. But, strong as is the French determination, it would certainly collapse in the face of a RFC foray on any ambitious scale into the world gold market.

H. B. E.

Oxford Professor Says Gold Buying Will Be Fruitless

Sees Gold as Smoke Screen—Solution Is More Money to the Consumer

OXFORD, Eng., Nov. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt's program of controlling the currency will be fruitless unless he controls the banking system of the United States as well, Prof. Frederick Soddy, noted natural scientist and economist of Oxford University, said today.

"Democracy cannot afford to leave the power of issue of money in the hands of anyone but its own government," said Professor Soddy, who in one of his best known books blames what he calls the wrecking of scientific civilization on the money system.

"It is impossible to keep the value of money constant if you allow people to issue and destroy it as a business," he added. "You cannot have stabilization as long as you have bank credit."

The return of money and credit to the consumer by the issuing of new money by the Government is the solution which Professor Soddy advocates for the present situation.

"I don't see any way for a government to relieve the situation," he said, "except by giving more money to consumers.

"Payment of pensions or bonuses to war veterans would do the same thing in a rough way, but it is necessary to remember that only a small amount is needed."

The professor estimated that between $90,000,000 and $360,000,000 should be transferred to the consumer in America.

An institution like the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, he said, which issued credit to producers, raised prices against consumers and caused them to buy less. Banks also aggravate the present trouble of production outrunning consumption, in his opinion.

Professor Soddy believes that the effort to control the currency by the purchase of gold cannot succeed, as "gold has no real relation to the price level at the present time except as a smoke screen. It matters only within the limits set by the antiquated banking rules."

He opposes inflation strongly, differing with the inflationists concerning the amount of money used. There is a need for a currency kept at a constant price level and based on the willingness of the people to part with goods for it, the professor said.

"Any index, if you choose it scientifically and stick to it, is better than none. As people increase in prosperity and in numbers you must issue more money to maintain proper price levels."

Bankers Journal Doubts 'Permanent Basis' of New Deal

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Heads of faculties in the leading university schools of economics and business administration, representing every important section of the United States and shade of politico-economic philosophy, are of the opinion that the United States has not been placed on a new and permanent economic basis, according to a survey of academic opinion of the "New Deal" as set forth in the current issue of the American Bankers Association Journal.

Moreover, these authorities agree that it has not been necessary to introduce new economic courses or seriously alter old ones, continues the journal. "It is not so much a question of whether the material in the economic textbooks will survive as it is a question of whether the present experiments are based upon sound economics," was the conseusus

"In other words," concludes the journal, "our educators in the field of economics and finance do not share the view of many of our 'interpreters' of developments in the United States that we have been placed on a new and permanent economic basis. They do not agree, in the first place, apparently, that the New Deal represents such a sweeping change; in the second place, they are by no means yet prepared to admit that the present program as a whole is going to succeed in attaining its objectives. Not the least of the collateral implications of the latter is that the so-called 'brain trust' does not necessarily represent a cross-section of professorial opinion on recovery matters."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Winthrop Williams Aldrich
President of the Chase National Bank of New York.

Chase Bank Head May Be Queried By Senate Committee

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—A youngish man is Winthrop Williams Aldrich, who, as head of the Chase Bank, has repudiated certain stock dealings of his predecessor, Albert H. Wiggin, before Senate investigators, and who is now in attendance at the currency committee hearing, ready for possible questioning by the currency committee.

The bank, with its affiliates, constitutes the world's largest financial institution. Its executive head will celebrate his forty-eighth birthday tomorrow.

Mr. Aldrich is a son of the Rhode Island Senator, Nelson W. Aldrich, who used to be the oracle of American financial legislation, also he is a brother-in-law of John D. Rockefeller Jr., the latter having married Aldrich's sister.

The two men team up well. Mr. Aldrich helped Rockefeller oust Robert W. Stewart from the presidency of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Mr. Rockefeller is the largest stockholder in the Chase Bank.

Mr. Aldrich is square-shouldered, a few inches above medium height and has finely chiseled features set off by rimless eyeglasses and a neatly trimmed mustache.

Before going into banking he was a lawyer. He interrupted his practice in 1917 to go into the naval reserve and was commissioned a lieutenant. He plays golf and racquets and likes yachting. He was one of the syndicate which built Enterprise, the fleet sloop which in 1930 turned back Lipton's last try for the America's Cup.

French Government Considers Embargo

PARIS, Nov. 1 (AP)—The French Government will consider some form of an embargo, it was said semi-officially today, if American gold purchases become uncomfortably large.

Officials said they would await developments and take "the necessary measures" only if buying constitutes a threat to the gold reserve or if it is heavy enough to disturb confidence.

Strengthening Of Wool Prices In Domestic Market

Australian Sales Improve—South Africa Reports Good Business

The keener competition for wool abroad, especially in the foreign primary markets, together with the stronger tendency shown in exchange sterling, is having a tendency to strengthen the price of wool in the Boston market in spite of the fact that domestic trading is considerably less than it has been in the last few months.

Sales in Australia this week have shown a stronger tone, due to more general competition from all quarters, with very good clearances reported; in fact withdrawals have been light at practically all sales thus far held. England and Japan continue to dominate the buying in the foreign primary markets, but there is better buying for account of the Continent, and also for America, now that the selection of wools being offered is more suitable to our requirements.

South African markets, also, report good business with prices maintained on the finer wools fairly well on parity with the values prevailing in the Austrialian markets. For the choicest 70s combing wools out of both Australia and South Africa, the clean landed cost this week has been figured at close of 98@99 cents, while for warp 64-70s and 64s combing wools close to 95 cents has been the clean basis usually figured, with duty paid.

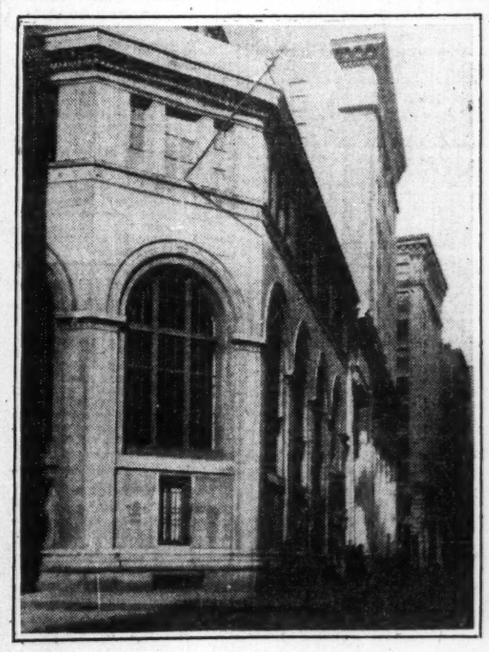
Offerings from Montevideo have been rather more freely made with 58-60s combing wools of the best type quoted at 29 cents in the grease, in bond, while 56s are quoted a half-cent less; 50s at about 27 cents IIIs at 25 cents; IVs at 20 cents and Vs at about 18 cents, all standard wools on a cost and freight basis. These prices all tend to strengthen the holders of domestic wool in this market.

Such sales of domestic wool as have been made indicate clearly that the market has been well sustained during the last two or three weeks, when buying has been at distinctly low ebb, amounting to a 1,000,000 pounds a week, or even less sometimes. Of course, the stocks of wool have been reduced to such a low point that the market is inherently very sound, and this fact in conjunction with the strength of competing foreign wools offers a seller little if any chance of replacement to advantage.

Fine territory staple wools—graded—so far as there are any to be had, are quotable still on the basis of 82@84 cents, clean basis, while strictly staple fine territory clips and the best 12-months Texas wools are held firmly at 80@82 cents, with topmaking types generally quoted in the clean range of 75@80 cents, depending upon the wool, for fine and fine medium types.

Medium wools still occupy the chief place in the sun, with 40@42 cents quoted in the grease, depending upon the character of the wool, for quarter and three-eighths Ohio-Michigan types, the finer quality being especially scarce and dear.

Wools suited to woolen mill requirements have shown some decline in price in the last month and are now usually more nearly in line with territory and Texas types.



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Two Surprises In the National Billiard Play

Wood and Summerell Defeat Franklin and Camp in Championship

United States Pocket-Billiard Standing

	W	L	HR	BG
George Kelly, Philadelphia	1	0	55	14
Eddie Lauer, Oakland	1	0	39	14
Charles Seaback, Astoria	1	0	51	28
Charles Summerell, Little R	1	0	23	22
William Moscini, Phila.	1	0	33	53
Harry Wood, Duluth	1	1	25	40
Walter Franklin, Kans. City	0	1	38	—
Marcel Camp, Detroit	0	1	38	—
Arthur Church, New York	0	1	29	—
Sylvester Schliesman, Minn.	0	2	25	—

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 1—Harry Wood, Duluth, Minn., and Charles Summerell, Little Rock, Ark., turned in two upsets in the national pocket-billiard championship tournament progress here yesterday when Wood defeated Walter Franklin of Kansas City, Mo., 125 to 71 in 40 innings and Summerell took a close game from Marcel Camp, northern sectional champion, 125 to 108 in 22 innings.

In the other games Charles Seaback, Astoria, L. I., N. Y., defeated his eastern opponent, Arthur Church of New York, 125 to 58 in 28 innings and George Kelly, Philadelphia, handed the Minneapolis entry, Sylvester Schliesman, his second straight defeat 125 to 54 in 14 innings. In this game Kelly scored a high run of 55, the highest of the tournament. Other high runs were: Seaback 51, Schliesman 25, Church 29, Camp 38, Wood 25 and Summerell 23.

Today's schedule brings together Charles Seaback and Sylvester Schliesman in the first afternoon game while George Kelly and Harry Wood will meet in the second game. At night William Moscini, the 19-year-old player of Philadelphia, will play Charles Summerell and Eddie Sauers. The Pacific coast champion plays Arthur Church of New York.

Europe to Send Speedboat Racers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The international speedboat regattas in Florida waters next March promise to be successful, according to George H. Townsend, president of the American Power Boat Association, who returned from Europe yesterday in the Ile de France of the French Line.

Townsend has received entries from France and Italy in the 12-liter inboard motorboat class races and from France, Italy and Great Britain for the new unlimited outboard motorboat class competition. Spain may send a team for the outboard tests.

The overseas 12-liter boats will race against American craft in the Gold Cup class in three 25-mile heats at Miami Beach, which the outboard tests will consist of eight individual races, four at Miami Beach and four at New Smyrna, with the winners of the preliminary tests clashing in a grand final at Miami Beach for the world championship.

Townsend was unable to stay for the meeting of the International Motor Yachting Union at Brussels this coming week-end, but while in London he discussed the session with K. Lee Barrett of Detroit, the delegate from the Yachtsmen Association of America.

The distribution of the many prizes offered and the other details of the American Power Boat Association's venture into promotion of international competition will be taken up at a meeting which will be called as soon as Charles F. Chapman, secretary of the A. P. B. A., returns from his vacation.

Sidelines

SEVEN major football teams of the East are undefeated, four of them untied, and what are their chances of continuing the season undefeated? The four undefeated and not even tied are West Point, Holy Cross, Fordham, and Princeton. The three undefeated, but tied, are Carnegie Tech, Colgate, and Dartmouth.

Fordham has two tartars in St. Mary's from California and Oregon State from Oregon, along with New York University. St. Mary's defeated California, 14 to 13, and lost to Southern California, 14 to 7, in its two major conflicts to date; while Oregon State defeated San Francisco, 12 to 7, held Southern California, 0 to 0, and defeated Washington State, 12 to 0. All this indicates trouble ahead for Fordham, but the Rams do not have to cross the continent as do these two for the games.

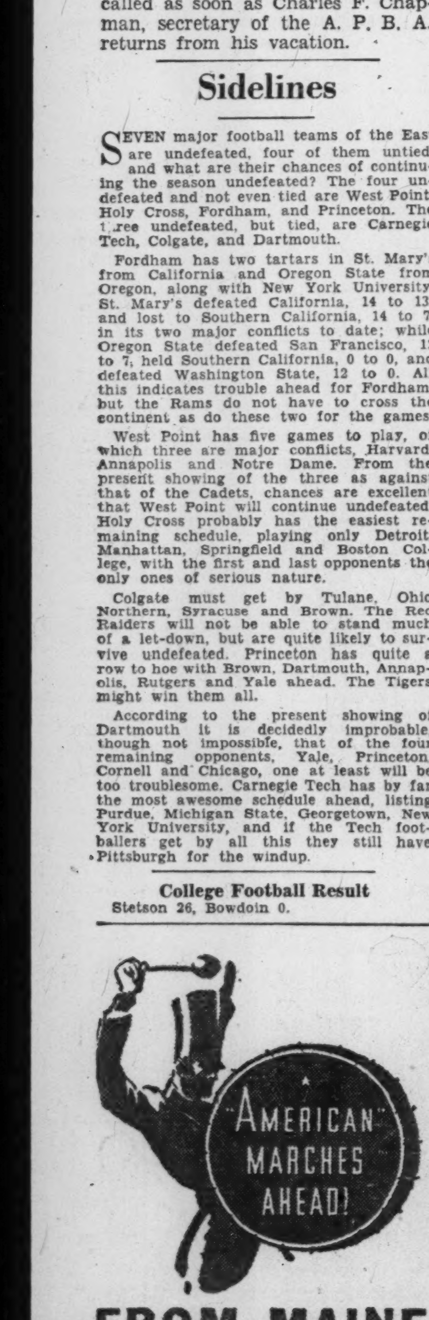
West Point has five games to play, of which three are major conflicts, Harvard, Annapolis and Notre Dame. From the present showing of the three as against that of the Cadets, chances are excellent that West Point will continue undefeated. Holy Cross probably has the easiest remaining schedule, playing only Detroit, Manhattan, Springfield and Boston College, with the first and last opponents the only ones of serious nature.

Colgate must get by Tulane, Ohio Northern, Syracuse and Brown. The Red Raiders will not be able to stand much of a let-down, but are quite likely to survive undefeated. Princeton has quite a row to hoe with Brown, Dartmouth, Annapolis, Rutgers and Yale ahead. The Tigers might win them all.

According to the present showing of Dartmouth it is decidedly improbable, though not impossible, that of the four remaining opponents, Yale, Princeton, Cornell and Chicago, one at least will be too troublesome. Carnegie Tech has by far the most awesome schedule ahead, listing Purdue, Michigan State, Georgetown, New York University, and if the Tech footballers get by all this they still have Pittsburgh for the windup.

College Football Result

Stetson 26, Bowdoin 0.



FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA!

Cunningham And Bonthron Lead Medal Nominees

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—The nominating straws which show which way the voting winds are blowing yesterday indicated that either Glenn V. Cunningham or William R. (Bill) Bonthron will be acclaimed the outstanding American amateur athlete for 1933 and awarded the James E. Sullivan Memorial Medal.

The two great middle distance runners, who did not meet each other this year as they swept through all other opposition with only one setback, each, are far out in the lead among the 20 or so athletes nominated by 600 sports authorities with Cunningham holding a slight edge at the moment. The nominations close today.

From the list of nominees the Sullivan committee will select the leaders, weeding out any who do not meet the requirements, of ability, accomplishments and sportsmanship and then resubmit that list to the experts for a final decision.

Where the nominating race has been close the result has not been always sure, but Bonthron and Cunningham are so far in the lead that it appears certain one of them will win.

In the third place among the nominees is Ralph Metcalfe, Negro sprint star from Marquette University, making the medal competition this year a strictly collegiate matter. Bonthron is a student at Princeton and Cunningham at University of Kansas.

Nearly all sports are included in the nominations—golf, swimming, tennis, rowing—the latter being included yesterday with receipt of a telegram from Seattle placing Herbert Mjorud, captain of the University of Washington crew, in nomination.

Helen H. Jacobs and Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. both are on the list as are Helen L. Hicks, former national golf champion, and Lenore Kight, the little Homestead (Penna.) girl who succeeded Helene E. Madison as America's leading mermaid.

George Dunlap Jr., present amateur champion, and Johnny Goodman, national open titleholder, represent the male golfing clans.

Southeastern Conference

Alabama		Florida	
34-Oglethorpe	0	28-Stetson	0
0-Mississippi	0	31-Sewanee	0
18-Miss. State	0	0-N. C. State	0
12-Tennessee	6	9-No. Carolina	0
0-Fordham	2	6-Tennessee	13
64	8	74	13

Tennessee		Louisiana State	
27-Virginia P. I.	0	13-Rice	0
20-Miss. State	0	40-Millsaps	0
2-Duke	10	0-Centenary	0
6-Alabama	12	20-Arkansas	0
13-Florida	6	7-Vanderbilt	7
68	28	80	7

Tulane		Georgia Tech.	
6-Texas A.&M.	13	39-Clemson	2
13-Georgia	26	6-Kentucky	7
20-Maryland	0	16-Auburn	6
7-Georgia Tech	6	0-Tulane	7
7-Auburn	13	10-No. Carolina	6
53	52	71	28

Georgia		Sewanee	
20-N. C. State	10	0-Kentucky	7
26-Tulane	13	0-Florida	31
30-No. Carolina	0	12-Southwestern	7
13-Mercer	12	0-Mississippi	41
25-New York	0	14-Cumberland	0
114	36	26	86

Vanderbilt		Kentucky	
50-Cumberland	0	46-Maryville	2
0-Oklahoma	0	7-Sewanee	0
20-No. Carolina	13	7-Georgia Tech	6
0-Ohio State	20	3-Cincinnati	0
7-Miss. State	7	0-Wash. & Lee	7
7-Louisiana St.	7	7-Duke	14
84	47	70	29

Mississippi		Mississippi State	
6-Southwestern	6	12-Millsaps	0
25-Miss. S. T.	0	0-Tennessee	20
0-Alabama	0	0-Alabama	18
7-Marquette	0	7-Vanderbilt	7
41-Sewanee	0	0-Southwestern	6
13-Clemson	0		
92	6	19	51

Auburn	
20-Birm.-South'n	7
19-Howard	0
6-Georgia T.	16
6-George Wash.	19
13-Tulane	7
64	49

Campbell Building Racer

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1 (AP)—William Sturn of Indianapolis, business manager of the English speed king, Sir Malcolm Campbell, today said the racer had started work on another automobile that would prevent him from returning to America this winter to attempt to better his own speed of 272.108 miles an hour. Campbell made his present record on the sands of Daytona Beach, Fla., in his gigantic "Bluebird" racing creation, but in his attempt to raise that speed to 300 miles an hour, Sturn said he may use a dry lake bed course near Salt Lake City. The new car will not be finished until 1935, he said.

Sheehan and Crossley Lead

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Jackie Sheehan, New York boy, and Al Crossley, Boston rider, were still hanging on to first place in Chicago's thirtieth international six-day bicycle race at an early hour here this morning. Two hundred and six laps were gained last night and this morning, bringing the total up to the present 567 laps. Three teams were knotted in the second-place position, two laps behind the pacemakers. They were McNamara and Winter, Wissel and Walthour, and George Dempsey and Bobby Thomas.

Two Vacancies in Western

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 1 (AP)—Dale Gear, president of the Western League, said recently Muskogee and Bartlesville likely would be replaced next season, but nothing would be done toward filling these vacancies until the annual league meeting at Galveston, Texas, Nov. 14. Several cities, anxious to enter the league, were under consideration, he said, but none were definitely in. Denver and Pueblo still were possibilities, he added, the only drawback being transportation.

Kelley Favors Playoff Plan

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 1 (AP)—Mike J. Kelley, president of the Minneapolis American Association baseball club, admits he was wrong in opposing the league playoff plan when it first was mentioned a year ago. In fact, the recent turnout of paying patrons at the post-season series between Minneapolis and Columbus looked so good to Kelley that he announced he would lead the defense of the plan at the annual league meeting at Kansas City, Nov. 10.

Rifle Team Practicing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 1—The University of Washington rifle team, which won the intercollegiate championship last year by going through 26 matches without defeat, is working out daily at the university's Armory range. The loss of Don H. Cook, individual titleholder of the United States, by graduation, will be keenly felt by the Huskies.

Jurado to Head Invasion

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 1 (AP)—Jose Jurado, Argentine golf professional, today said he would head a six or seven-man invasion of the United States and British open golf championships next year. The delegation will include himself, Churio, Perez and Preccero. Jurado had only moderate success playing in the international tournament here last week.

Nebraska Eleven Should Remain In Undefeated Class

Lowly Missouri Team Faces 'Big Six' Conference Leader Saturday

"Big Six" Conference Football Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	3	0	0	45	7	1.000
Kansas State	2	0	1	39	9	.667
Oklahoma	1	0	1	26	23	.500
Iowa State	1	0	2	21	46	.333
Kansas	0	0	1	0	6	.000
Missouri	0	0	2	7	47	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 1—University of Nebraska should continue undefeated in the "Big Six" football title race for another week at least. The Cornhuskers, outscoring University of Oklahoma, 16 to 7, disposed of the last undefeated aspirant last Saturday. Coach D. X. Bible's title bound eleven can scarcely expect severe opposition when it invades University of Missouri here this week-end.

Missouri, which has lost consistently all season, mostly by big scores, showed some improvement last week, though beaten, 14 to 7, by Iowa State. It seems that Coach Frank Carideo's chief hope this week will again be to keep the score down.

University of Kansas, defeated by Kansas State, 6 to 0, last week, invades Oklahoma in what should be an evenly matched engagement. Kansas State visits Michigan State College at Lansing, Mich., and this does not look too rosy, in view of the latter's victory, 27 to 3, over Syracuse University the other day.

Iowa State vs. Iowa

One other game remains—Iowa State College visiting University of Iowa at Iowa City, Iowa. This is the first time these teams have met in many years, as some sort of a custom, amounting almost to superstition, grew up and kept them apart. Their last game was in 1920, when Iowa won, 14 to 10. Including that game, the Cyclone-Hawkeye meetings, starting in 1894, numbered 22 with Iowa winning 15 and Ames 7.

Iowa State approaches the game with more confidence in view of Iowa's defeat, 19 to 7, by Minnesota last Saturday. The Hawkeyes were previously undefeated, while the Ames' record was up and down.

The Nebraska-Oklahoma game wasn't much to crow about, due to fumbles on both sides. The title-defenders came out on top by a little more alertness. The first touchdown by Nebraska was made on the opening play, when H. C. Boswell '34, Nebraska halfback, recovered the kickoff, which Oklahoma allowed to roll untouched. The second touchdown was earned by a 72-yard march in which B. E. Masterson '34, quarterback, mixed rushing and passing in baffling style. J. T. Miller '34, halfback, made the touchdown. In the last period G. H. Sauer '34, fullback, kicked a field goal from the 11-yard line.

Missouri's improvement is seen in that Iowa State was forced to break a tie in the fourth quarter. The Tigers, trailing from the second quarter, earned a touchdown and an after-point in the final period, and made Iowa State go out and do its work over again. Smart pass throwing brought the Tiger touchdown, W. T. Hatfield '34, fullback, tossing to Arthur Lochiner '36, halfback, in the end zone. Hatfield and F. J. Ross '35 were Missouri's best ball carriers, while Capt. J. C. Schiele '34, played a great game at end. Last year Nebraska defeated Missouri, 21 to 6.

Nebraska Scored On

Oklahoma takes some satisfaction in almost stopping Nebraska's attack in the second half. And the Sooners squared accounts with Boswell, by recovering his fumble on the 19-yard line. They lost little time in sending R. L. Dunlap '34 over for a touchdown—the first made against Nebraska this season. Oklahoma should do very well against Kansas if it can stop fumbling.

Kansas proved vulnerable to the Kansas State pass attack, allowing 8 of 13 to be completed. The Wildcat touchdown was made by a pass. The Jayhawkers, however, were concentrating on Ralph M. Graham '34, and his line smashing and running, and they stopped him effectively. Most of the game was played between the 20-yard stripes. Oklahoma defeated Kansas, 21 to 6, a year ago.

The Kansas State Wildcats will need their passing as well as Graham's ground game against Michigan State. They should make good use of the pass combination of L. T. Morgan '34, right end, to O. C. Stoner '35, halfback, by which they penetrated the end zone last week. The Wildcats, beaten only by Nebraska, still have high hopes for the season.

Iowa State's victory over Missouri came after defeats on consecutive Saturdays by Nebraska and Oklahoma, and no doubt has done much to raise the morale of the eleven. The fans especially liked the dashes of W. W. Allender '36, halfback, around end and through the line. The line work of Jack Beyer '34, center, William Dixon '34, guard, and A. W. Dana '35, end, was marked for praise.

Coveted Cup to Stanford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Nov. 1—Stanford University has won permanent possession of the coveted United States intercollegiate tennis trophy, it was announced here recently by Joseph L. Coughlin, varsity tennis captain. The trophy, which is awarded on a point basis, had not arrived from the East when this announcement was made several days ago. In the past 15 years of competition, Stanford has made seven points, Yale five and a half, Texas five and a half, and University of California five. Stanford has scored major victories every year since 1921.

Ski Meet at Trail, B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 1—Western Canada ski championships will be held at Trail, B. C., Feb. 17-18, it was decided at a meeting of the Western Canada Amateur Ski Association. The Kimberley Ski Club was accepted as a member of the western association. The western group is considering affiliation with eastern Canada clubs in an endeavor to coöperate for the benefit of the sport in the Dominion.

Jack Arbour to Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 1 (AP)—Manager Frank Foyston of Seattle's new professional hockey club, announced yesterday that Jack Arbour, who last year was player-manager of the Windsor Bulldogs in the International League, had been signed as captain. Arbour has been in professional hockey for 10 years.

Alabama Meets Kentucky In Important Conference Game

Georgia Faces Florida in Another Contest Which Figures Heavily in the Southeastern Championship Football Race of 1933

Southeastern Conference Football Standings

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Kentucky	2	0	0	1.000
Alabama	2	1	0	1.000
Georgia	1	0	0	1.000
Mississippi	1	1	0	1.000
Tennessee	2	1	1	.667
Auburn	1	0	1	.500
Florida	1	0	1	.500
Tulane	1	0	2	.333
Georgia Tech	1	0	2	.333
Louisiana State	0	1	0	.000
Vanderbilt	0	2	0	.000
Sewanee	0	0	3	.000
Mississippi State	0	1	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 1—Booming down the stretch for what will constitute the last month of play for the majority of teams in the Southeastern Conference, University of Kentucky leads for championship honors by virtue of two victories, no tie games and no defeat in play thus far within the organization. Closely following Kentucky comes Alabama with two victories, one tie game and no defeats. It is entirely possible that this week-end will see Alabama displace Kentucky in the lead as these two teams come together at Birmingham. Alabama won this game last year by a score of 12 to 7, and their play thus far gives them an edge over their opponent. In the greatest season of upsets that football has known for a long time the Southeastern Conference did her part last week. Georgia Tech defeated North Carolina in an interconference game Saturday by a score of 10 to 6, after a most sensational game in which neither side scored until the last 10 minutes of play Georgia Tech took a 3-to-0 lead when Dave Wilcox '35, her star guard, kicked a field goal after a Tech drive had been stopped on the 10-yard line. A few minutes later Tech again put on power and in two plays went from its own 22-yard line on two long passes to Carolina's two-yard marker from where D. J. Phillips '35, her fullback, bucked the ball over for a touchdown. Carolina took the ball on the kickoff and in a sustained drive of 61 yards, also featured by two long passes, marched to a score when Bell carried the ball over from the six-yard line. Tatum missed the point on a kick.

Miss. State Surprised

A fighting team from Southwestern University of Memphis, Tenn., defeated the strong Mississippi State team by a score of 6 to 0 Friday. The first period was scoreless and the second had hardly gotten away when H. Jones '35 of Southwestern tossed a 20-yard pass to R. Pickens '36 from the 50-yard line. One play later Jones tossed one good for 30 yards to the same Pickens who went across State's line untouched. The try for extra point was unsuccessful.

Cumberland University by a great show of super defensive play against great odds held Sewanee to a 14-to-0 score when the score might have been three times as large. At no time was Cumberland in a scoring position serself, but she brought down great praise by her magnificent defense against odds.

The powerful University of Mississippi team, after being held scoreless for three periods, unleashed a powerful attack that swept her to a 13-to-0 victory over Clemson College of the Southern Conference in an interconference game. Despite the fact that Mississippi gained much yardage during the first three periods she could not get up a sustained drive for a touchdown. Both Mississippi touchdowns were scored in the last period by her brilliant halfback George Gunter '35.

A smart and aggressive Antrim team took advantage of poor playing on the part of Tulane during the first half of their intraconference game Saturday and went on to win by a score of 13 to 7. As has been the case in several other games this season Tulane was guilty of much fumbling and just such a fumble cost her the game. After a fumble early in the first period for Tulane by B. Mintz '35 was recovered by Auburn, she started for a touchdown that was featured by a 21-yard sprint by C. Kimbrell '34, who a minute later dashed over from the six-yard line for a score. D. Arail '34 made good the try for extra point with a place kick. Hardly had the second period begun when a fumble by H. Bryan '36, Tulane halfback, was recovered by Auburn on Tulane's 37-yard line. A brilliant 21-yard run by Allan Rogers '34 put the ball on Tulane's 16-yard line, then a pass from G. Williams '34 to C. Kimbrell '34 picked up 9 yards and a offside penalty put the ball on the 2-yard line from where G. Williams scored the second touchdown. From this point until late in the third period Auburn tried to protect her lead and did so until early in the fourth period when B. Mintz '35 passed to R. Hardy '35 for 15 yards and a touchdown. This score culminated a drive of 78 yards. Capt. F. Roberts '34, placed the ball through the goal posts for the extra point with a dropkick.

Vanderbilt in Tie

Playing under lights Saturday night at Baton Rogue the highly favored Louisiana State team was held to a 7-to-7 draw by a much improved Vanderbilt team. Thus a much-counted-on victory for State in her first intraconference game of the season went to naught. A. Mickal '36, put Vanderbilt in a hole early in the game when one of his long punts went out of bounds on Vanderbilt's one-yard-line. R. Dixon '36, for Vanderbilt, calmly booted the ball back to safety. Both teams from this point tried passes in profusion without success. Then State punted and Dixon's return punt for Vanderbilt went out of bounds on his own 27-yard line. From this point A. Mickal '36, shot a long pass to B. Fatheree '35, who snagged it on the 15-yard line and went for a touchdown. Mickal place kicked the extra point. Vanderbilt's offensive thrusts were turned aside until Mickal's poor punt went out of bounds on State's 30-yard line. From here R. Dixon tossed a nice pass to H. Peebles behind the goal line for a touchdown. F. Throgmorton '35, place kicked the tying point.

In a game played at Knoxville it almost became the lot of Tennessee, co-champion of last year, to be the loser in three straight games, when she barely won a 13-to-6 victory over Florida in an intraconference game. Outplayed by Florida in the first period and held in check by a courageous line during the second and third periods, Tennessee led by her incomparable back, W. Beattie Feathers '34, and P. Craig, sophomore halfback, suddenly began clicking. In the closing moment of the third period Feathers took a lateral pass and swept 23 yards to the Florida 4-yard stripe, Craig made two at tackle and then lunged over for a touchdown. B. Giddens '35, place kicked the point afterward. Later Tennessee recovered a fumble on Florida's six-yard line and Feathers raced around right end for a score. The extra point was missed by Giddens. W. Chase, 167-pound sophomore halfback, was the sparkplug for Florida in her first-period attack. He crashed the line for consistent gains and passed Tennessee dizzy. In this attack Chase passed to A. Shearer for a 20-yard gain and then to H. McAnaly '35, for a 15-yard gain, placing the ball on Tennessee's seven-yard line. Tennessee was offside and penalized five yards and then McAnaly bucked through the line to score.

Duke Defeats Kentucky

Duke University of the Southern Conference defeated Kentucky by a score of 14 to 7. Duke scored both in the first and last periods with Kentucky getting over in the second. After napping at the start and giving Duke a touchdown due to a fumble, Kentucky led by her great triple-threat star Ralph Kercheval '34, threatened to gain over Duke her first victory in three starts. Fullback R. Cox '34 plunged over for a touchdown in the first seven minutes of play for Duke after Stanley Bach '34 for Kentucky had fumbled. With his teammates for the most part playing a listless game Kercheval held Duke from further scoring in the first period with his great play. Kentucky unloosed a passing attack in the second period and tied the score. With the ball on his own 29-yard line Kercheval uncorked a pass to Joe Ruppert '35 end that put the ball on Duke's 46-yard line. After Kercheval hit the line for 4 yards, R. Pritchard '36 skirted end for 22 yards, then Kercheval passed for 35 yards over the Duke line to John Frye '34 right end for a score. Kercheval made good his place kick for the extra point. After an exchange of punts in the final period, Duke advanced the ball deep into Kentucky territory and R. Cox '34 plunged over for the second score. The place kick by Cornelius was good for the fourteenth point.

Alabama lost her first intersectional game since she was defeated by Wisconsin in 1929, when she bowed to Fordham, 2 to 0. A sturdy Alabama line which had twice risen in all its might to throw back an enemy attack in the shadow of its own goal, weakened on just one play in the first period and allowed Fordham to surge through her line to block a kick, which Alabama recovered for a safety, which proved to be the margin of victory for Fordham.

The powerful, undefeated, and united team from the University of Georgia continued in her undefeated way when she crushed the New York University eleven in a highly important intersectional game by a score of 25 to 0. Georgia's speedy backs got the jump on the Violets at the outset and outran the invaders all afternoon. New York University was never a threat and her total yardage was 70 yards gained in rushing to 360 for Georgia gained in the same manner. Except for a few line plunges to vary her attack, Georgia concentrated on wide end runs and off-tackle slants and during the whole first half New York was at a loss as how to stop this offensive which usually had two or three interferers in front to clear the way. The schedule for this week-end follows:

Alabama vs. Kentucky, at Birmingham. Louisiana State vs. South Carolina, at Baton Rouge. Tulane vs. Colgate, at New York. Auburn vs. Duke, at Durham. Mississippi vs. Birmingham-Southern, at Oxford. Florida vs. Georgia, at Jacksonville. Mississippi State vs. Mississippi College, at Starkville. Sewanee vs. Tennessee Polytechnic, at Sewanee. Vanderbilt vs. Georgia Tech, at Nashville. Tennessee vs. George Washington, at Washington.

Big Six Conference

Nebraska		Kansas	
26-Texas	0	34-Warrensb'g T.	0
20-Iowa State	0	14-Creighton	0
9-Kansas State	0	0-Notre Dame	0
16-Oklahoma	7	0-Tulsa	7
		0-Kansas State	6
71	7	48	13

Kansas State		Oklahoma	
25-Emporia T.	0	6-Tulsa	20
20-St. Louis	14	0-Vanderbilt	0
33-Missouri	0	9-Texas	0
0-Nebraska	9	19-Iowa State	7
6-Kansas	0	7-Nebraska	16
84	23	41	43

Iowa State		Missouri	
14-Central	0	31-Central	0
18-Denver	13	6-Kirksville T.	26
0-Nebraska	20	0-Kansas State	33
7-Oklahoma	19	7-St. Louis	13
14-Missouri	7	7-Iowa State	14
53	59	51	86

Adams Refuses Plan

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 1 (AP)—"Stew" Adams has declined to accept the new maximum salary rule in the International Hockey League and will not report to Windsor Bulldogs, Manager John Chick announced yesterday. He was recently traded to Windsor by Syracuse for Al Huggins who may come back or a new player deal be negotiated. Ellis Pringle, former defenseman with New York Americans and New Haven Eagles, is to be given a tryout here.

Levis Appointed Captain

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Joseph L. Levis has been appointed captain of the American fencing team that will oppose a British team for the Colonel Robert M. Thompson perpetual cup in this city in May, 1934. The competition is held every four years between the Olympic Games. Since the matches began in 1921, the American team has won three and lost only one.

Greenleaf Wins Two More

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—E. Ralph Greenleaf defeated Otto Reiselt in both blocks played yesterday in their three-cushion billiard exhibition match, here. Greenleaf won the first block 50 to 49 in 57 innings and took the afternoon match by the same score in 53 innings. Greenleaf had a high run of 9 and Reiselt one of 4.

British Aircraft Plays Major Rôle In Iraq's Defense

Kingdom's First Year of Full Freedom Finds Help Still Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGHDAD—Iraq has now completed its first year of independence. On Oct. 3, 1932, Iraq took its seat at the Assembly as a full-fledged member of the League of Nations.

The year has been one of change. Chief among the year's developments is the fact that King Feisal has been succeeded by his son, King Ghazi, a young monarch whose training includes some years at the great English school, Harrow, and a period with the Bedouin nomads.

Disappearance of the Mandate left the Arabs in full executive control of the country. Though this sounds and, of course, is fundamental, the transformation so far has made little practical difference. The country still has many British officials in high offices; it still depends on Great Britain for its defense; perhaps King Ghazi even depends on British support for his throne. Within the past year or two, Kurdish insurgents have twice been reduced by the help of the British Air Force and could scarcely have been reduced without it.

British Help Still Needed

Under the terms of the Anglo-Iraqi treaty of 1930, Great Britain has pledged itself to help defend the frontiers of Iraq against external aggression but not to help preserve internal order. Many persons, however, doubt whether the British could afford to allow the country to remain for long in a disturbed condition if internal order did become upset. For Iraq, like Palestine, is on the direct line of Great Britain's air route from the Mediterranean to India and the Far East.

By letting the Iraq Mandate go, Great Britain expects to be safeguarded for the future against hostile Iraq nationalism. But though Iraq has thus somewhat surprisingly achieved independence, it is today far too weak to stand alone without British help.

If the Persians wished to seize Basra; if the Wahhabis under King Ibn Saud wished to repeat their exploit of a century ago and loot the hated wealth of the Shia holy cities of Kerbela and Nejef; if the Turks were minded to recover Mosul and the oil fields, the Iraquis themselves (as most of them frankly admit) could not prevent them.

Concentration of Aircraft

Consequently both countries find advantage in the presence of British airplanes as an integral part of Iraq's ultimate line of defense. Under the treaty of 1930 the Royal Air Force remains just as before on the right bank of the Euphrates.

Big concentrations of British depots and bombing squadrons will be stationed roughly 50 miles west of Baghdad, and at Basrah the present flying-boat and bomber base will remain as a link with the Arabian coast and with the British naval division operating in the Persian Gulf.

Whatever the future may hold in store for Baghdad and the north, there seems no reason to imagine that the British air and marine position near Basrah will be modified for many years to come. For if Palestine is one springer of the British arch from the Mediterranean to India, Basrah and the Persian Gulf is the other.

Moreover British influence is now consolidated down the western side of the Persian Gulf. For generations the Gulf sloops have kept order on the pearling banks and dispensed justice to slaves and pirates alike. For generations the shaikhs of the "key" principalities of Kuwait, Bahrain, the Trucial Coast and Muscat have been under British protection and supervision.

Route Flanked by Friends

Within the last year or two special arrangements have been made with the Shaikhs of the Trucial Coast (northern Oman) with the result that British air communications between Basrah and Indian are flanked by friendly Arab potentates, until the sea-jump from Sharjah to Qwadar in Baluchistan sees the fliers in British India. The early extension of this air route to Malaya and Australia will but increase the imperial importance of the Palestine-Basrah-Oman bridge. The importance Great Britain attaches to Iraq as a stepping-stone to India is seen on land as well as in the air. Until recently the trans-desert communications from Iraq to the Mediterranean were concentrated upon the Baghdad-Damascus route. With the past year or so the British Government has been trying to develop the Baghdad-Amman-Jerusalem route, thus insuring that the western end is under British control in Palestine, instead of under French control in Syria. For there is no early likelihood that the Palestine mandate will come to an end owing to the uncertainty over the position as between Arab and Jew.

Oil also swims into the picture. The Iraq oil fields are going ahead. The Anglo-Persion Company, in which the British Government is a major shareholder, has a 23¾ per cent holding in the Iraq Petroleum Company, and appears to be in complete control of the administration on the spot. By 1935 the pipe line from Northern Iraq to the Mediterranean will be completed, with one terminus on the Syrian and another on the Palestine coast. This latter terminus is to be at Haifa, which within 10 years is bound to become one of the great ports of the Mediterranean.

Trans-desert Telephone Line

There has for some considerable time been talk of a Haifa-Baghdad railway. Britian wants it and Iraq would welcome it, but it is not clear where the money could be raised except from British sources. The projected railway would follow the pipe line, branching south to Baghdad on reaching the Euphrates. Meanwhile it is to be noted that a great trans-desert telephone line is being constructed alongside the pipe line.

There seems little reason why a metaled road should not also be built along the route. At present the rains turn whole sections of the desert into sticky mud in which cars and lorries are frequently bogged. But even in dry weather a metaled road would insure great economies in tires, springs and petrol—not to mention the comfort of passengers.

France, from its position in Syria, finds plenty to criticize in these developments of British policy. As long as 1916 the British and French were engaged in parceling out the Arab countries. But many of the developments that have since come about were in no way contemplated by the French, even up to the signing of the treaties.

Termination of the Iraq mandate moreover caused some trouble for the French in Syria. The Syrians consider themselves a more advanced people than the Iraqis and they do not understand why they should not be regarded as equally ready for independence. It is thought by some that before long France will be willing to give up the Syrian mandate on condition that it retains full control of the coast.

Adams Youngest Commodore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1—John Adams of Pasadena recently became the youngest commodore in the history of the Southern California Outboard Association, when he was appointed to succeed Rupert B. Turnbull. Adams has been active in motorboat racing for many years both as a driver and official, and until recently had held every post in the racing body except that of commodore. Turnbull, who is commodore of the National Outboard Association, gave up his S. C. O. A. position in order to give more attention to driving his new Class F racer, Ol' Man River.

Cubs on Exhibition at Home

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Chicago fans are going to have a preview of their 1934 edition of the Cubs. A series of four games has been scheduled for Wrigley Field, April 10, 11, 12 and 13, between the Cub regulars and reserves. Nominal admission will be charged. On Saturday and Sunday, April 14 and 15, the Cubs will play two games with the White Sox. The team will leave Chicago for its spring training drill at Catalina Island, Calif., March 1 in one squad, and train only 10 days on the island, engaging in exhibitions on the mainland thereafter until the eastward trek.

Harper Sectional Winner

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1 (AP)—Robert B. Harper of Denver, United States amateur champion, has added the southern sectional title to his three-cushion billiard laurels. Defeating Bud Westhus, St. Louis professional, 50 to 31, in the final match of the southern sectional here recently, Harper qualified for the national tournament to be played in Philadelphia in January. Harper and Westhus entered the final with a record of five consecutive victories.

Miss Didrikson Sets Mark

BEAUMONT, Texas, Nov. 1 (AP)—Babe Didrikson, internationally famous girl athlete, set a new course record for women at the Beaumont Country Club recently with a 78. The former mark was held by Mrs. M. M. Van Wormer, an 81.

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COAL
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Only Clean Rugs Are Beautiful
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The Better Dressmaking at Prices to Meet Prevailing Conditions
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Thursday and Sunday Dinners Featured
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Hats Ready Made and to Order
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OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

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Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb.
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled.
Luncheons and Dinners Served.
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Baked Goods Counter Open
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Homemade Pies, Cakes and Cookies
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Do your Clothes need Remodeling?
My work is guaranteed to give satisfaction
J. Braverman, 189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair
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CRESCENT LAUNDRY
"WE DESIRE TO SERVE"
Laundering and Dry Cleaning
"OF THE BETTER SORT"
HUmboldt 3-7200

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181 ALEXANDER AVENUE
NU 2-0952 NUTLEY, N. J.

ORANGE

THE ELY PRESS
CHAS H ELY, Prop.
Printing and Publishing
12 So. Day Street OR 3-5861

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

REGAN'S
HARDWARE
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Plumbing Supplies
307 MAIN STREET OR. 3-5489

J. SONNENSCHEIN
"Better Shoes"
Natural Bridge Arch Shoes *for Women*
WALK-OVER, FLORSHEIM, JOHNSTON & MURPHY SHOES *for Men*
239 MAIN STREET

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Dr. I. R. Silvers
OPTOMETRISTS and OPTICIANS
237 MAIN STREET ORange 3-2141

SCHMIDT'S
STATIONERY—BOOKS
TOYS—GAMES
350 Main Street

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
Daily deliveries throughout Essex Co.
239 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2243
"The House of Complete Satisfaction"

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Town Hall Delicatessen Co.
"Where Quality Reigns and Service Pours"
Try our own products to learn why we are different.

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General Insurance
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 High St., W. Orange, N. J.
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SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
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Will Call by Appointment

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YOUNG & WALDERS
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Central Jersey's Greatest Store
TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
"A Safe Place to Shop"
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Agents—Best Paints Sold
B. P. S.
Russell Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seed
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, SUPPLIES
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

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112 Church St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5869
Distinction and Refinement are Characteristic of our work.
PERMANENT WAVES, $5.00 $6.00, $7.00; SHAMPOO and FINGER WAVE or WATER WAVE $1.00; MARCEL WAVE 75 cents, with SHAMPOO $1.50; MANICURE 50 cts.
Parking space always available.

OLIVE A. BROWNELLE
Complete Beauty Service
Specializing in PERMANENT WAVING FACIALS
138 E. 6TH ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-0618
APPOINTMENT ONLY

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
COAL
FURNACE OILS
COKE
Tel. Dunellen 2-6543, Dunellen, N. J.

SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits Expertly Repaired
Select your personal Christmas Cards now
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Our service extends to Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Metuchen, New Brunswick.

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Bonded Member F.T.D. Asso.
401 Watchung Ave. Tel. 6-4263

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HEATING OILS
COAL COKE
Telephone Plfd. 6-0642
747 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

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Everything for the Well-Dressed Man
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 MT. VERNON STREET HACK. 2782

The Finest Selection of Fall Dresses Can Be Seen at
Park Sample Dress House
226 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-7137

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK
(Continued)

FARRAR
French Cleaners and Dyers
We call for and deliver anywhere in Bergen County
322 Palisade Ave., Bogota Hack. 2-1453

"KNOWN FOR SERVICE"
FRED BILLER
AUTHORIZED WILLARD PRODUCTS
100% GULF PRODUCTS
Visit us at our new location
57 RAILROAD AVENUE Hack. 2-8591

Announcing a Free Repair Service for Six Months on FOUNDATION GARMENTS purchased here. Free Delivery.
Tresenfeld's Specialty Shop
212 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-0949

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"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
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Telephone Ridg. 6-2792 Open Evenings

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Care of the Scalp
PERMANENT WAVING
ANNA H. SMITH Tel. 6-1911
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE.

BELANUS COAL
Local Distributors of
BELL ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
SHELL FUEL OIL
Call R. 6-5040
11 PROSPECT ST., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

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VISWAT DAIRY
104 PROSPECT STREET
Grade A Dairy Products, Pasteurized Raw and Guernsey
Orders Taken at Store for Daily Delivery
PHONE WESTFIELD 2-0620

ANDREW KRUP
Merchant Tailor and Furrier
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing
REPAIRING
We Call For and Deliver.
227 East Broad St. Phone Westfield 2-3588

BIVONA BROS.
108-10 WEST BROAD STREET
CHOICE SEA FOOD
All orders attended promptly.
QUICK DELIVERY.
Tel. Westfield 3042-3
Branch Store Plainfield, 308 Richmond St
Telephone 2368

TUTTLE BROS
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Phone 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service
Now he insists on everything in one place.
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO. Inc.
421-223 North Ave Phone Westfield 2-1020

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
THE ECONOMY DRY GOODS STORE
"The Store for Everybody"
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

? IF it's a question of "FAMOUS" SHOES and "FAMOUS" FITTING shop at the
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

New York Floral Co.
Opens one of the finest establishments of its kind in the State at
906-912 Hamilton Street
Let It Be Your Florist

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street
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H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

JOHN J. SHONK
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
96 WEST BROAD STREET

Florence Corset Shop
FOUNDATION GARMENTS and LINGERIE
502 MAIN STREET Tel. 2754-J

Rebuilt Pianos
Grand and Upright
Exceptional Values
Steinway Representatives
GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET Phone 812

NORMA'S
Hairdressing
988 Tel. 14 W. BROAD ST.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER

Personality Permanents
A complete beauty service for particular women.
CLARA FITZ SIMONS
27 East 4th St. Chester 6719

FERRY BROS.
Expert Shoe Repairing
By REAL SHO EMAKERS!
YMCA BLDG. 7TH and EDGMONT

QUALITY FURNITURE
For Homes That Are More Like HOME!
H. FEINBERG INC.
Cor. 5th and Edgmont Ave., Chester
806-08 King St., Wilmington, Del.

ERIE

PARIS
Cleaning & Dyeing Co.
Call us for your FALL work
Prompt and Efficient Service
308 WEST 8TH ST. Phone 23-198

B. F. Sieger
The Only Jeweler on the Pike
CLOCKS
Chime
Electric
Alarm
14TH and TURNPIKE STS.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's Pure Silk Gold Stripe Hosiery in Fall and Winter Shades. Pair 95c.

A. K. D. Printing Company
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

NORMAN J. J. ROESCH
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE
11TH AND PEACH STREETS Tel. 51-267

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS and
1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

M. LEE GOLDSMITH
Furniture—Interior Decoration and Gifts
6-6½ NORTH MARKET SQUARE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Mrs. Coleman Sellers 3rd
Ardmore P. O. Box 7217
Life Insurance Annuities
Retirement Income Bonds
Also 1005 Fidelity Phila. Trust Bldg., Phila., Pa.

PHILADELPHIA—Chestnut Hill

PHILOMELA Hairdressing
Under direct supervision of
MADAM FLORÉ
Specialist in
Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
Complete Beauty Service
277 W. Mt. Pleasant Ave. at Lincoln Drive
220 South 16th Street, Philadelphia
Chestnut Hill 3770 Kingsley 9981

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795
Member F. T. D.

PITTSBURGH

MABEL O. COWAN
25 ENGRAVED CHRISTMAS CARDS—FROM .... $2.50 UP
Also expert glove repairing and cleaning.
901 MAY BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Atlantic 7472

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Real Estate and Insurance
507 LINCOLN AVE Linden 3148
Bellevue, Pa.

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

READING

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
221 SOUTH NINTH STREET

CROLL & KECK
623 PENN STREET
Always Reliable
Good Clothes—Good Service
DISTINCTIVE SERVICE
"THE ONLY"
Cleaners of Wearing Apparel
PRESSING . . . REPAIRING . . . ALTERING
308 North Fifth Street Phone 4-8393

Mobilgas — Mobiloil — U. S. Tires
BLUE SEAL STATIONS
Reading, Pa.

Come in and Try Our
KARMELKORN
Seasoned Corn
Home Made Candies
Fresh Orange Drink Lem-O-Blend
F. R. BAUMAN 7 NORTH SIXTH ST.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . . visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

B. & J. SAYLOR
Meats and Poultry, Vegetables and Fruits, Delicatessen, Groceries, Fresh Baked Goods
Fourth and Penn Streets Tel. 6251

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ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel
DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

Eating Your Lunch at HENRICH'S
is a delightful experience.
Good Food, Good Service.
Good Surroundings.
Delicatessen and Bakery
Orders filled.

SEWICKLEY

Sewickley Cleaning Shop
508 BROAD STREET Phone 1115 Sewickley
Cleaning of
RUGS, DRAPES, CURTAINS
at Very Reasonable Prices.

SWARTHMORE

UPHOLSTERING
FURNITURE RESTORING
in all its branches
FRED J. HARLEY
ANYWHERE ANYTIME
PHILADELPHIA AND SUBURBS
Swarthmore 1441
Shop—27 Main St., Morton, Phila.
Res. 1939J, Rutledge, Pa.

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
We appreciate the patronage of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
CHESTER PIKE and PARK AVE.
Swarthmore 1297

UPPER DARBY

BLVD. 2525 *"Smiling Service"*
STEWART
CLEANERS and DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban
Collection and Delivery

GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.

WILKINSBURG

CARRS QUALITY COAL
Penhurst 1600
Clean—Fine Ash—No Clinkers
202 Calwell-Graham Bldg. Wilkinsburg

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA

THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS
LINENS
Imported Linens styled to appeal to your taste for nice things, and priced from 98c to $5.95. You can use our covenient Lay-Away Plan. A small deposit will hold your selection. On sale—First Floor Annex.
STILLMAN'S, York, Penna.

Quality with Service
at
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 W MARKET STREET
SILKS, SCARFS, HOSIERY
NEGLIGEE, PAJAMAS

STAR LAUNDRY
21 South Pershing Avenue
York, Penna.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Dozal cleans, polishes stove and nickel trimming in one operation; in convenient, collapsible tube; no waste, no muss, no odor; rinses off hands easily; simple demonstration sells it; costs 10c, retails 25c; dozen other easy 25c sellers; liberal profit. WILLIAMS CORP., 335 Pine, Montclair, N. J.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit; 21-folder $1 assortment; mostly parchments; you buy outright; samples on approval. WANDLESS, 6623 Ridge Blvd., Dept. S-1, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

NO grease spatter with the Chef Browning Cover; a kitchen necessity; 25 and 35 cents each; salesmen buy outright. WM. McKENZIE'S CO., Mansfield, O.

WANTED—Men experienced in auto supply sales or service work, to sell 16 tested preparations for the operation and servicing of automobiles; commission basis that should provide good income even for part time. Write R. V. LULL, 53 W. Essex Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

A NEW DISCOVERY—Avocado Deep Pore Cleansing Cream made in Hollywood; used by discriminating people; send 12c stamps for 15-day trial jar. G. G. COSMETIC CO., 4600 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3312.

MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS. — 6-room apartment, hardwood floors, hot-water heater; near train and bus; $40 a month; with heat and garage if desired. H. T. HARLOW, 17 Cliff St. Mel. 3864-M.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.
Attractive 7-room upper apartment, modern conveniences, oil burner, garage; 2 minutes to station, stores, churches; rent reduced. New. No. 7304.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 449 Ninth Street—Business woman share apartment or rent 1, 2 rooms; southern exposure; convenient subways. Phone South 8-6869 after 8 evenings.

OFFICES TO LET

HALF of light, sunny office, southerly exposure; excellent building service; rent $25. Apply FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Room 525, 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE — Two rooms, nicely furnished, Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. 1239 Little Bldg., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE, sunny room, good outlook, for one or two. 8 Cumberland Street, Suite 18, Boston. Ken. 9854 before 5 p. m.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Pleasant large and small rooms in quiet family; very reasonable prices; light housekeeping allowed. Kenmore 8742.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, Fenway—Pleasant large and small rooms; very reasonable; quiet for study. Telephone Commonwealth 2696.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Opposite The Mother Church, overlooking Parkway—Permanent or transient accommodations. MRS. EDWARD A. SYMMONDS.

BOSTON—Large, sunny rooms in detached house, near schools and Longwood station; rent reasonable. Phone 0838-R Regent.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—Furnished front room, also sunny back room; $6 a week. Tel. Cir. 9267.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester Street, vicinity Coolidge Corner—Attractive rooms in select house; home atmosphere; transients or permanent guests. Long. 8775.

PORTLAND, ME., 144 Spring St.—Well furnished, clean rooms; 1 with hot and cold water; permanent or transient. Dial 2-6663.

ROXBURY, MASS. — Furnished room or apartment, private home, kitchen privileges or board; oil heat; references exchanged. Gar. 4968.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS — $65, 7-room duplex house, all improvements; best residential street; nice yard and surroundings. Tel. Univ. 0462 or evenings Univ. 8672.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.
TO LET—Large sunny house, in perfect order; good neighborhood; handy to churches, schools and cars; reasonable rent. Jam. 0726.

MALBA-ON-THE-SOUND, N. Y. (30 minutes New York City)—Beautiful 9-room house, partly furnished, 4 baths, oil burner; reasonable. Flushing 9-0512. 4 Summit Place.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Upper suite, 8 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace, hot water heat, garage; rent $50; 5 minutes to trains. Tel. Wellesley 1419-W.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 502

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced trained attention 515 Linden Ave York, Pa Tel 59383

OLIVE HOUSE—Comfortable home for rest and study or experienced attention to those needing it. 243 E. Olive St., Long Beach, N. Y. Long Beach 3325.

ROSE TERRACE, 6441 Overbrook Ave., Overbrook, Philadelphia—Loving care for those needing experienced attention; harmonious surroundings for rest and study. Tel. Trinity 6697.

PAYING GUESTS

ASBURY PARK N. J., The Guest House, 302 Eighth Ave.—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean; capacity about 25. Tel. 7916.

MOORESTOWN, N. J.—Exclusive guest home, residential section, harmonious atmosphere; ideal for rest and study; convenient to transportation. 139 West Central Ave. Moor. 563.

SEA PINES—Guest House
Warmth and cheer; loving consideration of each individual's happiness; interesting companionship; artistic surroundings; private baths; varied recreations; mild climate; automobiling available; progressive school near; high standards. Brewster, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Charming colonial, sunny; fireplaces, Frigidaire; beautiful central location; 6 months. (Flushing 9-6859-W.) 143-25 Ash Avenue.

SALESMEN WANTED

REPUTABLE Boston Music Publishing house desires to establish personal representative in every city; dignified and remunerative work among local musicians and teachers; commission basis. Reply Box T-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, add to your income selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards to friends, neighbors, etc.; excellent commission. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Young woman, experienced cook and general, fond children, capable serving, swift, quiet, moderate wages and permanent. University 3312.

WANTED — Quiet, homeloving, companionable woman as companion-housekeeper for young woman living alone; excellent home; $5 per week; country; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH couple wishes janitor's position; personal references. Box W-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, experienced in advertising, 14 years as salesman, age 40; excellent references; salary no object. Box W-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED —WOMEN

MUSICIAN desires housekeeper-companion position; Christian Scientists preferred; drives car; references exchanged; go anywhere. ETHEL FARLEY, Farley, Mass.

EXPERIENCED office worker desires position. T-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOTEL WOMAN—Capable, thoroughly experienced in all branches of hotel, tea room and restaurant work desires to be placed in some useful capacity for the winter; drives car; go anywhere. Box T-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED companion; references; capable governess-tutor; experienced attendant. Write Box W-34, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

KATHARINE GIBBS graduate desires position as secretary-companion; free to travel; can drive any make car. Write Box T-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RESPONSIBLE young woman seeking position any capacity; 7 years' experience, payrolls, cashiering, bookkeeping; office, restaurant, retail store; bonded. Phone FRANCES HAND, Chickering 4-6874, New York City.

WORK—Served more than 10 years in government employ. MISS S. E. MOORE, 226 Delaware Ave., Oakmont, Allegheny County, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

EXHANGE OF SERVICES

ACTIVE lady, unencumbered, wishes to give her companionship, assume light household duties in exchange for a harmonious home; any locality. Write Box T-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DIRECT MAIL SERVICE

Nash Letter Bureau
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Mailing. Public Stenography.
130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Wisconsin 7-1168

FIREWOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD
at any length at $15 per cord
Centre Newton 4814 Newton Highlands, Mass.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY of BOSTON

Office of the Board of Election Commissioners
City Hall Annex, Boston
October 30, 1933.

We hereby certify, as required by law, that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated to be voted for in the City of Boston on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1933.

PETER F. TAGUE,
HELEN A. MACDONALD,
CHARLES T. HARDING,
DANIEL H. ROSE,
Board of Election Commissioners.

For Mayor: (4 Years) Vote for ONE
William J. Foley, 388 West Fourth Street.
Malcolm E. Nichols, 796 Centre Street.
Henry Parkman, Jr., 112 Pinckney Street.
Michael H. Sullivan, 32 Charlotte Street.
Joseph F. O'Connell, 155 Kilsyth Road.
Frederick W. Mansfield, 15 Elm Hill Avenue.

For Councilor: (2 Years) Vote for ONE

WARD 1
Henry Selvitella, 80 Orient Avenue.
Joseph Bosco, 234 Saratoga Street.
Lelia W. Miller, 221 Saratoga Street.
James S. Coffey, 137 Eutaw Street.
William J. Regan, 221 Bennington Street.
George N. Wilson, 5 Lexington Place.
William H. Barker, 66 Bayswater Street.
Alexander Sullivan, 92 Wordsworth Street.

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Edward Morey, Jr., 23 Mount Vernon Street.
James J. Kiley, 1 Wall Street.

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John I. Fitzgerald, 7 Allen Street.
George Leary, 18 Temple Street.
Edward C. Garrity, 1098 Washington St.
Dominic Meo, Jr., 327 Charles Street.
Edward P. Bacigalupo, 29 Charter Street.

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M. Martin Gouldey, 743 Tremont Street.
George W. Roberts, 20 Hemenway Street.

WARD 5
Henry L. Shattuck, 15 River Street.

WARD 6
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Thomas F. Curry, 383 West Fourth Street.
George P. Donovan, 508 East Broadway.
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George A. Murray, 223 West Second Street.

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Francis Graham, 47 Harvest Street.
William G. Lynch, 211 N Street.

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Michael Joseph Manning, 18 North Avenue.
Anthony A. McNulty, 285 Dudley Street.

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Catherine A. Robbins, 11 Oakburn Avenue.

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Francis J. Penders, 37 Parker Hill Avenue.
William V. Ward, 85 Perkins Street.
Leo F. Power, 12 Eldora Street.
John J. Doherty, 67½ Wyman Street.

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George Vaccaro, 75 Centre Street.
James F. Kelly, Jr., 55 Atherton Street.
Patrick J. Foley, Jr., 55 Montebello Road.
George J. Perry, 336 Amory Street.

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Harold McCarthy, 57½ Circuit Street.
David M. Brackman, 80 Waumbeck Street.
James T. Burke, 45 Rockland Street.
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Francis C. Powell, 64 Pleasant Street.
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Maurice M. Goldman, 116 Hazelton Street.
Joseph DeCastro, 31 Radcliffe Street.
Bernard Finkelstein, 1203 Blue Hill Avenue.

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Jeremiah F. Driscoll, 28 Blakeville Street.
Robert J. Brickley, 31 Draper Street.
Francis E. Kelly, 24 Topliff Street.
William S. Hennessy, Jr., 3 Taylor Terrace.

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Thomas . Francis, 1 Lorenzo Street.
George P. Carney, 84 King Street.
William F. Henderson, 23 Becket Street.
Albert L. Fish, 12 Rowena Street.
James T. Lyons, 22 Barrington Road.
Henry H. Strong, 76 Elmer Road.

WARD 17
Thomas Burke, 23 Idaho Street.
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Elliott G. Jollimore, 9 Brent Street.

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Edmund J. Avallone, 4113 Washington Street.
Alfred L. Smith, 42 Cranston Street.

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Joseph P. Cox, 176 Temple Street.
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Jeremiah J. McCarthy, 86 Temple Street.

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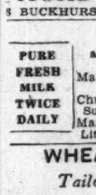

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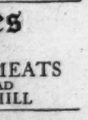

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Daily Features

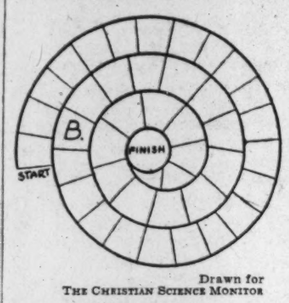
Come Play

Circle Hopscotch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOP in, children. We're off for Louisville, Kentucky, to give Ruth H—— a real, sure 'nough surprise. We haven't been to Kentucky yet and Louisville is such a thrilling place to visit. Ever since "Auntie V" was a little girl and read "The Little Colonel" stories she has dreamed of and hoped to visit, Louisville. And now to think that she is really going and that with her will go Monitor boys and girls from all over the world! Wasn't it lovely of someone to invite us to a surprise party visit with Ruth?

Wish we had time to visit some of the interesting sights near Louisville. There's Mammoth Cave for example. It's really quite near by and it would be exciting to go through the cave with a long procession of boys and girls. Wouldn't that cave just ring with fun and laughter—and even if it is very dark I'm sure it would seem bright with so many happy children within. But we'll have to leave it for another day.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Diagram of Game

Can you see the flag yet? Yes, I see it, too! Ruth isn't in sight but she won't be far away because her mother knows we are coming today. We'll land quite near the house and all call "surprise" loudly—that ought to bring Ruth out to greet us.

Ready now—"Surprise!"

Here she comes running to see what the noise is all about. What fun it is to surprise people—that is, when it's a happy surprise.

Hello, Ruth! We have come to surprise you and to share with you the nicest little game-mate, known as Circle Hopscotch.

If we get a pointed stick we can draw our Hopscotch circle right here on the ground where there is no grass. We could draw it with chalk over in the driveway, or on the basement or garage floor or even in the playroom on the floor, if we brush the chalk off afterward. But it will be fun to play it out of doors today because the weather is so very fine and the ground looks most inviting.

This is the way our circle will look (see illustration):

Now we each take a turn trying to hop on one foot from the starting line to the finish in the center. If we step on any line our turn ends and the next player tries. Should we succeed in reaching the center without putting both feet down or touching a line we may mark our initial in any square we wish, and always after that we may stop and rest (put both feet down) in our own square, but everyone else must jump over it. One can never hop into any other player's square. After a while it gets pretty exciting when ever so many squares have initials in them. The game is more interesting if initials are not put in squares next to each other until the other squares are filled, because you'll find it hard enough to jump over one when you are hopping on one foot. When the other squares are filled, though you have to put initials next to one another.

The winner is the player who gets his initial in the most squares.

You may have as many squares in your circle as you wish.

We each hop in turn and even though we succeed in reaching the center and put our initial in a square we do not get another turn until everyone else has had theirs.

You'll enjoy playing this game. And it is especially good fun when there are too few to play other games.

Who wants the next surprise party?

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Remembered Samaritans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marysville, Wash.

PLAYING the rôle of the Good Samaritan does not require that the merciful one shall have the same creed or color as the one ministered to, as James C—, a veteran of the World War, discovered when he was down and out. For, although he was white, it was a little Japanese and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. T—, who gave him aid and comfort in his time of sore need.

Later, when he applied for enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps, he did not forget this kind couple that had taken care of him, for he listed the Japanese as his dependents, the ones to whom his allotment was to be paid.

He explained that he had "no folks of his own" and that this was his chance "to make things right" with the kind-hearted little man and woman who had fed and nursed him in his days of need. "They're mighty good people," he stated.

Worth Knowing

ACTORS MUST SPEAK LOUDER IN THE WINTER IN ORDER TO BE HEARD AUDIENCES WEAR MORE CLOTHING AND CLOTHES ABSORB SOUND.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

Share Alike

"The Federal Government has inaugurated new measures of relief on a vast scale, but the Government cannot, and does not intend, to take over the whole job. Many times I have insisted that every community and every state must first do its share."—*President Roosevelt.*

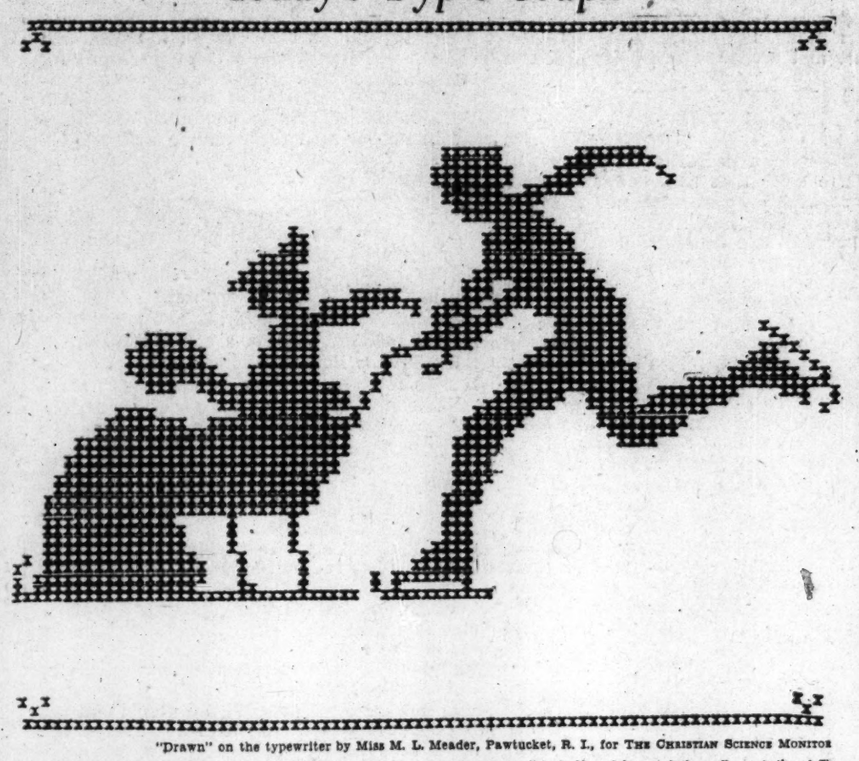
The Gallows

"I would rather die than act dishonorably toward my nation. If I fail in that, send me to the gallows."—*Adolph Hitler.*

Riddle Answers

1. Plum (b).
2. Peach.
3. Lime.
4. Elder.
5. Pine.
6. Bay.
7. Ash.
8. Fir.
9. Cork.
10. Yew.

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the typewriter by Miss M. L. Meader, Pawtucket, R. I., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Good times are surely just around the corner, for the ponds will soon take on a polished skim of ice, and then off we shall go! The typewriter artist has used her "x" to advantage in giving us a picture which would be a credit to any of grandmother's cross-stitched samplers.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Biblical book poem (C. L. G.)—The correspondent writes: "I notice in your column a request by O. L. T. for information concerning a Biblical book poem. While I am not familiar with the poem, sample of which you published, a copy of two others of similar nature is attached.

BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

In *Genesis*, the world was made
By God's Almighty hand;
In *Exodus*, the Hebrews marched
To gain the promised land.
Leviticus contains the law,
Holy and just and good;
Numbers records the tribes enrolled—
All sons of Abraham's blood.
Moses in *Deuteronomy*
Recounts God's mighty deeds;
Brave *Joshua*, into Canaan's land
The hosts of Israel leads.
In *Judges*, their rebellion oft
Provoked the Lord to smite,
But *Ruth* records the faith of one
Well pleasing in His sight.
In *First and Second Samuel*
Of Jesse's son we read.
Ten tribes, in *First and Second Kings*
Revolted from his seed.
The *First and Second Chronicles*
See Judah captive led,
But *Ezra* leads a remnant back
By princely Cyrus' aid.
The city walls of Zion,
Nehemiah builds again,
While *Esther* saves her people
From the plots of wicked men.
In *Job* we read how faith can live
Beneath affliction's rod,
And David's *Psalms* are precious songs
For every child of God.
The *Proverbs* like a goodly string
Of choicest pearls appear;
Ecclesiastes teaches men
How vain are all things here.
The mystic *Song of Solomon*
Exalts sweet Sharon's rose,
Whilst Christ, the Saviour and the King,
The rapt *Isaiah* shows.
The warning *Jeremiah*
The apostate Israel scorns,
His plaintive *Lamentations*
Their awful downfall mourns.
Ezekiel tells, in wondrous words,
Of dazzling mysteries;
Whilst kings and empires yet to come,
Daniel in vision sees.
Of judgment and of mercy, too,
Hosea loves to tell,
Joel describes the blessed days
When God with man shall dwell.
Among Tekoa's herdsmen
Amos received his call,
Whilst *Obadiah* prophesies
Of Edom's final fall.
Jonah displays a wondrous type
Of Christ, our risen Lord,
Micah pronounces Judah lost—
Lost, but again restored.
Nahum declared on Nineveh
Just judgments shall be poured.
A view of Chaldea's coming doom,
Habakkuk's visions give.
And *Zephaniah* warns the Jews
To turn, repent, and live:
Haggai wrote to those who saw
The temple built again,
And *Zechariah* prophesied
Of Christ's triumphant reign.
Malachi was the last who touched
The high prophetic chord;
Its final notes sublimely show
The coming of the Lord.

BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

Matthew, Mark, Luke and *John*
Tell what by Jesus was said and done;
Acts both of the Apostles tell
And how the Holy Spirit fell.
Romans, Corinthians and *Galatians*
Hard by *Ephesians* take their stations;
Then the *Philippians* hand in hand,
With the *Colossians* take their stand
By *Thessalonians;* each and all,
Claim for their author great St. Paul;
Who next writes twice to *Timothy*,
Then *Titus* and *Philemon* see;
While *Hebrews* the last letter claims.
Next comes the Epistle of St. *James*,
While *Peter, John*, and good St. *Jude*
With *Revelation* both conclude.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sachets

Dainty sachets are easily made from scraps of silk and bits of lace. A young girl found that placing one of these in a box with a homemade handkerchief, made both articles more attractive gifts than either would have been separately. She has several samples for display and takes as many orders as she is able to fill for the completed gift.

E. H. H.

Stoves Cleaned

Working independently, or in response to orders placed with the local hardware merchant, a young man has built up a paying business by cleaning kerosene stoves. He brings his own equipment, and for his careful and skillful work he earns $1 for each stove cleaned, with added commissions for all new wicks and repairs.

Miss Grace T.

Cider

Two farm boys have earned a neat sum of money by making cider and delivering it to the customer's door. They obtained apples at a very low price by getting the consent of neighbors to pick the wind-fallen fruit. Then they got an old cider press and put it into working condition; and before long the cider was ready for market.

Mrs. Ella H.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

FULL souls are double mirrors, making still
An endless vista of fair things before,
Repeating things behind.

—GEORGE ELIOT

In Lighter Vein

Enterprise! Humorist

Here's An Idea

Father: "Your new beau doesn't remain very late. The last one used to hang around until the milkman called."

Daughter: "You see, dad, this one is the milkman."—*Grit.*

Exports

Teacher: "What are the exports of Cuba?"

Johnnie: "I don't know."

"Where do you get your sugar?"

"From the neighbors."

Mentioned

Little sister, meeting her uncle, who asked how big sister had fared in a music examination: "Oh, she missed getting a medal, but she was horribly mentioned." — *Montreal Star.*

Cheap

Diner: "What on earth is this broth made from, waiter? Surely it isn't chicken broth."

Waiter: "Well, sir, it's chicken broth in its infancy. It's made out of the water the eggs were boiled in."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Sweet Trip

He (aboard ship): "Your boy friends certainly sent you enough candy!"

She: "Yes, they wanted me to have a bon bon voyage."

Crooner!

Miss Gush: "I just adore caviar, don't you?"

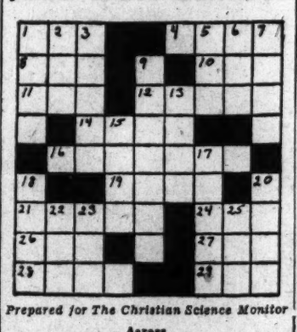
Mr. Green: "I never heard him, except on the radio."—*Pathfinder.*

Unfair Tactics

"Doesn't it provoke you when a girl is slow about getting ready to go to dinner with you?"

"Yes, the longer she takes, the hungrier she gets."

Junior Cross-Word No. 19



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Belonging to him.
4—One (prefix).
8—Shade tree.
10—Gain.
11—State between Ga. and Miss. (ab.).
12—Score.
14—Thin.
16—Dish.
19—To fit.
21—Celestial body having luminous tail or train.
24—Secreted.
26—Rodent.
27—To conclude.
28—Gaelic.
29—Beam.

Down

1—A pile.
2—Springfield is capital of this State (ab.).
3—Little.
5—Night bird.
6—Nothing.
7—Variety of quartz.
9—Law.
13—Against (prefix).
15—To calm.
17—Air.
18—43,560 square feet.
20—Founder of this newspaper.
22—To row.
23—What are the Sierra Nevadas (ab.)?
25—Girl's name.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Tree Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. Which is the straightest tree that grows?
2. Which one will tell all that it knows?
3. Which one is it that's made of stone?
4. Which is older than most others grown?
5. Which one will always languish and sigh?
6. Which one on land you never spy?
7. Which only after a fire is found?
8. Which round a lady's neck is wound?
9. Which has been oft in bottles kept?
10. Which over the grassy fields has leapt?

(The answers appear elsewhere on this page).

Brevities

Financial World: The best NRA story of the week is probably the one about the president of a small town bank, who said he couldn't sign the blanket code because it would mean that the bank's janitor would get a bigger salary than he did, and that would upset the morale.

Indianapolis News: One trouble about having a radio in an automobile is that the program may interfere with driving directions from the back seat.

Los Angeles Times: Golf provides balance for the business man. He spends half his time trying to get in the hole and the other half trying to stay out.

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Finds More Fun

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THE most venerable squirrel on Boston Common—perhaps in the world—stood on a board, which in turn was on a stump. He, Scroggins, leaned to one side. The board tipped to that side. He leaned to the other side and the board tipped to that side. It was fun. So much so that the Scroggins swing-tail coat and high hat were discarded, and the genial old lad gave himself entirely over to the board and the stump—pushing it first down on one side and then down on the other. Two young squirrels with a nose for fun suddenly appeared. "Hello, my young friends. You're just in time," said Scroggins. "One of you get on one end of this board and the other of you get on the other end." The young squirrels looked at each other and went into consultation. They talked in a huddle for several minutes. "Here, what's the matter with you?" said Scroggins. "Don't you know fun when you see it?"

The older of the two spoke timidly. "We know you've found more fun, Mr. Scroggins. But we can't decide which is the one end and which is the other end."

Scroggins laughed and laughed, filling himself so full of mirth that he fell off the board. He landed in a great pile of leaves, so everything was all right. Then the young squirrels had their turn at laughing. Scroggins joined in and there was much hilarity and not a little jollity.

"Come on now," said Scroggins when they were fairly well laughed out. "You sit there." He took one squirrel and put him astride the end of the board which rested on the ground. "Now you," he said to the other squirrel, "get up there," and Scroggins pointed to the end of the board, which was thrust into the air because the other end was held down by the other little squirrel. When the second squirrel got himself seated on the up end, the squirrel on the down end slowly went up and up. The young squirrels seized the idea at once. They see-sawed with the greatest of vim and Scroggins watched them with pleasure written all over him.

"Now, I'll take the middle," he said and jumped briskly to the part of the board that was just over the stump. "Let 'er go!" he commanded. The young squirrels see-sawed and Scroggins on the middle, with half of him on one side of the stump and half on the other also went up and down, but not so far.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Let 'er Go!"

The young squirrels, after several hour of fun, said they'd be going home. Scroggins said it was time for him to go too. They thanked him and said it was the most fun of anything they'd ever done.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

[The fifth of a series of brevities compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.]

William Cullen Bryant, youthful poet-lawyer, joined the editorial staff of the New York Evening Post in 1826.

Noah Webster, lawyer and compiler of dictionaries, became editor of the Federal organ, the Minerva of New York City, in 1793.

In 1831, the Boston Morning Post said editorially: "The duties of an editor are not only to collect news, but to disseminate truth; to cater for the mind as well as the curiosity of the public. He should be an inspector, as well as surveyor, and see that no unwholesome article come to the public palate."

Newspapers in the United States were organs of political parties from 1783 to 1832.

Six journalistic periods or epochs are recognized by Hudson in his "Journalism in the United States," from 1690 to 1872:

1. The first American Newspapers (1690-1704)
2. The Colonial Press (1704-1755)
3. The Revolutionary Press (1755-1783)
4. The Political Party Press (1783-1833)
5. The Transition Press, the cheap press (1833-1835)
6. The Independent Press, the Telegraph Press (1835-1872)

Benjamin Day, founder of the New York Sun, is known as the father of "penny papers," which flourished in the United States from 1833 to 1840.

The first American newspaper published on the Pacific coast of North America was a tri-weekly, short-lived, humorous paper, the Flumgudgeon Gazette, which was issued in Oregon City in 1844.

The origin of interviewing distinguished individuals began in 1859 when the New York Herald sent a special reporter to interview Gerrit Smith who was implicated in the celebrated John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry.

Police court reports were treated humorously by the early American penny papers. They were the first real "human interest" stories.

The first daily newspaper printed in the English language was published by a woman in London in 1702—Elizabeth Mallet of the Daily Courant.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Does the Eagle Carry a Muzzle?

JUST what does it mean to comply with the NRA? Does it mean simply and plainly to pay the wages, keep the hours and observe the rules of competition laid down by it? Or does it mean one must mortgage his opinions, surrender his freedom of speech and pay lip service to the new régime whether he believes in it or not?

These questions loom in an incident that has recently taken place in Lynn, Mass., and they wax important in the widespread misgivings of newspaper publishers regarding possible use of the licensing power in connection with codes.

A merchant in Lynn stocked up heavily in anticipation of a quick recovery—and foundered as a result. A sale promoter took charge and wrote advertising copy which cast crude reflections on the success of the NRA. There was no evidence that the merchant violated his agreement in any of his relations with employees or customers, but he lost his Blue Eagle.

The case is relatively local in its significance except as it raises the query, "Can the Blue Eagle be withdrawn from an organization not for violation of a wages or hours provision of the agreement, but for the expression of an opinion contrary to that held by the ruling powers?"

As is pointed out by the magazine, Editor and Publisher, there is nothing in the National Recovery Act nor in the precedents of American law to support a ruling by which a merchant or manufacturer could be summarily driven from business because of his opinions, short of treason. If such a position were to be taken, and were carried over into the newspaper field, the result would be indeed serious.

If the basic policies of the NRA are sound enough to succeed, they can best prove it in a forum of unmuzzled opinion. Whether in the fields of publication or of trade, there are bound to be some who do not see eye to eye with the directors of the national experiment. If they are willing to coöperate with the general effort so far as their acts are concerned, it should be possible for them to do so without binding their independence of thought or utterance.

The Recovery Administration has been circumspect in its avoidance of the boycott hysteria. It should be so in its respect for a liberty that is imbedded not only in the Constitution but also in the American fiber—freedom of press and speech.

Aftermath of Easy Money

WHAT is the subsequent history of individuals who come into sudden wealth? Today America periodically sees a new group made rich in a day, because a race horse on which they held a sweepstake ticket gallops in ahead of the field in England, Ireland, or elsewhere. Their jubilant faces adorn the front pages of newspapers for a day or so, to the wonderment and, perhaps, the jealous admiration of many.

The reader learns that Tim Skidlinski, for illustration, erstwhile struggling, part-time worker in a boiler factory, has suddenly found a hundred thousand dollars or so cascading into his lap. One day he is a needy laborer, barely skirting the edge of want, and the next (or as soon as the "pay-off man" arrives), a man of means whose wife may ride in a high-priced motorcar and whose children may wear expensive fur coats to the most exclusive football games. Soon the seven days' wonder is forgotten, and in the rush of events the world loses sight of Tim. But what becomes of him and of his fortune?

Does this sudden and easy money leave its possessors still kindly, industrious and frugal; or is the milk of human kindness soured? Does dissipation put its leaden crown on the heads of many of these favorites of fortune? A study of no little sociological significance might be made of the later careers of poor people raised to sudden affluence.

Without doubt, financial success, especially if it be the result of chance, is an acid test of character. The Apostle Paul said, "I know how to be abased, and I know how to abound." Experience shows that comparatively few of the sons of men really know how to "abound." Prosperity probably has ruined more people than adversity ever did.

Let no one gibe in sour temper at Tim and his confrères of this new order of the golden fleece. One wishes them all joy of their independence. One could wish it more fervently, however, if the fortune had come as the reward for some value given to the forgotten thousands of persons who contributed each his $2 or so to the sum. Publicity does not so easily record the unnumbered small deprivations by which people have lowered their living standard to contribute to unearned fortunes for a few lottery winners and a crowd of promoters. Nor the many instances in which the bettor has bought not only a ticket but also an enslaving and impoverishing habit.

In fact, it is alarming to note how inflaming an effect such acquisitions by an advertised few have upon millions of their fellow citizens. Almost beyond belief is the modern passion for gambling, for taking "chances." When any large proportion of the population cherishes as a main purpose in life the getting of something for nothing, the prospects for national self-respect and economic well-being are not so good.

Steel Yields

STEEL magnates repeatedly have argued in regard to labor that it is better for men to be at work even at small pay than for them to have no jobs at all. The United States will take considerable satisfaction in hearing that these men, not without a good deal of coaxing and even some pressure, have become convinced of the soundness of this proposition as it applies to the mills and to the profits on their own side of the books.

However else men may think of President Roosevelt, thousands will take vicarious but personal delight in the account of the interview in which the Chief Executive wrung from officials of the major steel companies a second reduction in the long-pegged price of rails and an acceptance of the labor provision of the coal code for their "captive" mines.

The concession and the agreement on the rail purchase mean work all around. Counting rails and fastenings together, it means orders amounting probably to nearly 1,000,000 tons for the steel mills at a time when their backlog of unfilled orders is running rather low. It means also employment for thousands of workmen in laying the new steel on railroad rights-of-way. The new scale of $36.37½ a ton means furthermore some financial relief for the hard-pressed railroads on what has hitherto been a most unyielding side, since hardly any line ventured to fight for a reduction lest it be discriminated against in the routing of steel company traffic.

Even after steel officials at an earlier White House conference had rather self-consciously announced they were going to "compete" for these orders, the quotations by which they lowered their base price from $40 to $37.50 showed such a unanimity as to be pretty clear evidence of the collusion which Joseph B. Eastman, rail coördinator, charged had taken place.

On the surface it may seem contradictory to talk of collusion as an offense when the Recovery Act has lifted the antitrust laws to encourage codes of coöperation among producers. But to exchange information and advice in advance of bids on a specific order is a very different thing from collecting "information concerning the production, shipments, sales and unfilled orders" of members as the officially adopted steel code contemplates.

Some may rather regret that Mr. Roosevelt did not require the steel companies to open their books and show their cost figures if they wished to justify a price above the $35 urged by Mr. Eastman. The willingness of the industry to make concessions rather than do this is not without significance. But the attitude of the President in not pressing the point indicates a willingness to go along with business in the recovery effort. And his attitude on the general proposition indicates a resolution that organizations which rolled up corpulent surpluses in flush times shall bear a reasonable share of the brunt in getting the machinery started again.

Corn and Cotton Loans

COTTON loans of 10 cents a pound and corn loans of 50 cents a bushel cannot be considered sound, bankable loans. They are rather an expression of the confidence of the Government of the United States in the future of corn and cotton prices—and in the possibility of improving prices by government action.

At any rate, the loan plan will avoid the embarrassment to the Administration that would result from a substantial rise in price next spring after most of the crop had left the farmers' hands at low prices. With these loans available at a low rate of interest (4 per cent), farmers can secure necessary cash now, and yet retain title to their crop and profit from any advance in price.

If the Government's confidence in the future should prove to be misplaced, it will find itself the owner of vast quantities of corn and cotton. Such a repetition of farm board stabilization experience would be most unfortunate. The stage may be set more favorably for such an experiment this time, however. The Administration is committed to restoration of parity prices for farm products. The loan values fixed for corn and cotton are so much below parity that long before parity is reached a margin of security will have been placed under the government loans.

The principal difference between the present effort to put a bottom under corn and cotton prices, and similar efforts by the farm board, is that the present attempt is definitely tied in with production control. The farm board recognized the necessity of this, and in the absence of enabling legislation, tried to talk farmers into acreage reduction. That was ineffective. Farmers can afford to reduce acreage only when definitely assured that enough other farmers will follow the same policy to make the total reduction large enough to be effective. A southern cotton grower expressed clearly the farmer's reaction to acreage reduction by voluntary individual action when he said:

> Every cotton farmer knows that he makes more money when the crop is 12,000,000 bales than when it is 16,000,000 bales. But he also knows that no matter what the price, he is better off to have sixteen bales on his own farm than twelve bales. That's why voluntary acreage reduction doesn't work.

And that is the reason why the farm board's stabilization plans didn't work—or, rather, why they resulted in so heavy a loss to the Government. As a matter of fact, farm board stabilization did accomplish much good for which it has not been credited.

Corn and cotton loans will be made only to farmers who agree to reduce their acreage next year—20 per cent in the case of corn and 40 per cent in the case of cotton. Other inducements to acreage reduction make it practically certain that the reduction program will be effective. With 1934 crops reduced by that amount, and with other factors working in the direction of higher prices, the possibility of government loss on corn and cotton loans is reduced, though only time can say whether it has been removed.

The big advantage of such loans is in putting some cash in the farmer's hands quickly, thus increasing his effectiveness as a buyer, and doing it without foreclosing his opportunity for benefiting from price advances during the winter. Already reactions from the corn and cotton belts indicate that the loan plan has been helpful in improving morale and in discouraging the drift toward farm strikes and similar manifestations of radicalism.

Paul Painlevé

THE career of Paul Painlevé abounded in apparent—but only apparent—contradictions. He was a scholar, but he found himself in politics. He was a mathematician of note, but his skill with figures did not enable him to solve his country's financial problems. He had the reputation of being a pacifist, but he was seven times Minister of War, and two years ago was hissed in a peace meeting. He halted the 1917 offensive of the allies, but it was he who called Foch to the supreme command and greeted Pershing. He was one of France's elder statesmen, but looked so young that it was difficult to reconcile the span of his years with his appearance.

The same intellectual acumen which won him a reputation as a prodigious mathematician at the age of eight led him to be among the first to realize the importance and the possibilities of aerial navigation. He was one of the few passengers whom Wilbur Wright carried in France in his primitive plane, and the last cabinet portfolio he held was that of the Air Ministry.

Like other statesmen of his generation, he was swept into the political arena by the tempestuous issues of the Dreyfus case. His passing finds the parties of the Left, to which he always adhered, in control. The democratic and liberal tenets to which he subscribed are predominant in his country, although they have been swept away in many a European state by the tide of dictatorship.

Of humble origin, he showed what a poor boy could do. He gave his unusual talents to his country; if intellect did not always prove to be the master of politics, he was none the less untiring in his efforts, and he looked always forward.

Wealth Without Wheels

"HE KEPT a gig," replied a witness during a celebrated trial in 1883 when asked his reason for referring to someone as a respectable person. This definition of respectability in terms of horse and dogcart provided Carlyle with a peg on which to hang the satirical observation:

> Thus does society naturally divide itself into four classes:
> Noblemen, Gentlemen, Gigmen, and Men.

In parentheses, it may reasonably be asked why 'Arry the coster, with his little donkey "shay" in which rode his spouse 'Arriet, decked in her Sunday heavy velvet splendor, was ignored in the social scheme. Not that this could ever have dampened the cockney coster's proverbial and expansive geniality. Were not 'e and 'Arriet "carriage folk like the toffs wot rides in Rotten Row," in the words of a song all London was singing some thirty years ago?

From a handbook on domestic finance written in 1770 by a "Gentleman of Experience" it appears that on an income of £450 a year a family in the eighteenth century could be not merely respectable but affluent and maintain no mere gig but a two-horse equipage with a spare horse in the stable. "If the horses are bought to match in colour and size, and if they all have nag tails," continues the fascinating handbook, "they may be used as carriage and saddle horses, and there will always be a well-matched pair in the family coach."

The economically minded author of the handbook had no silly modern notions about changing the vehicle for a new model every year. "Twenty pounds," he writes, "will buy a genteel second-hand carriage and the wheels can be exchanged every year for a strong second-hand set for £1."

It is to be suspected, however, that a good many folk in England and in America managed to get along without all these appurtenances and appanages of the plutocratic possessor of £450 a year and found a considerable measure of contentment.

All of which leads to the reflection that in the eighteenth as in the present century an abundance of material possessions was not a *sine qua non* of true affluence. The country parson, "passing rich with forty pounds a year," of whom Goldsmith said "he was more bent to raise the wretched than to rise," had found the secret of enduring wealth.

Editorial Notes

The prehistoric menagerie grows. Generous space having been provided already for the dinosaur as big as an elephant, a coop must now be added for the dinosaur as small as a rabbit. Recently captured in Montana, where he is held to have ceased hopping about some 135,000,000 years ago, this little fellow is welcomed by savants as a hitherto unkown species; but, as Burns might have said, a dinosaur's a dinosaur for a' that.

Authors of mystery and detective fiction will no doubt take note that New York policemen are hereafter to be regularly instructed by college professors in the correct use of spoken and written English. When presenting a New York policeman or detective, instead of making him talk like a criminal these authors will make him talk like a college professor.

At a recent auction of early coins a successful bidder paid $1325 for a $5 gold piece of 1830 when private coinage still supplied currency in the United States. And despite all that has lately been said and done by the Administration of his country to discourage gold hoarding, one surmises that he intends to hoard it.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Populist Success and Failure—The League Gets Exclusive

THE passing of Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, at the ripe age of eighty-three, in quiet retirement in Brooklyn, recalls to a veteran of the political struggles of the 1890's the part she played in stirring up radical sentiment in the United States. At least it was called radical then by people who were polite. Others termed it "anarchistic" or "revolutionary." How just the adjectives were may be judged by the fact that the things for which she fought were woman suffrage, direct election of senators, the initiative and referendum, prohibition, guarantee of bank deposits and the free coinage of silver. All of these "reforms" have since been put into law except free coinage, and the last Congress authorized the President to adopt that expedient for increasing the circulating medium whenever it seemed to him necessary.

In the days of Mrs. Lease's greatest activity the press thought it very smart to refer to her as "Mary Yellin'." Her most famous epigram in which she besought Kansas farmers to "raise less corn and more hell" did more to fix her picture in the minds of Americans than the innumerable well-reasoned economic and political pleas with which she enlightened Chautauqua audiences. A widow with four children, she had studied law to support the family and succeeded. In the struggle the spectacle of social injustice aroused her, and her protests were not couched in words of sweetness and light.

"The parties lie to us," she cried, "and the political speakers mislead us. Our laws are the product of a system which clothes rascals in robes, and honesty in rags. . . . The people are at bay; let the blood hounds of money who have dogged us thus far, beware."

Two reflections are suggested by the life of this woman. In the first place practically all the political, social and economic remedies for which she fought have been put on the statute books or into the Federal Constitution—and mainly by action of the Republican Party which she fought. And, second, conditions today in her native State of Kansas, and in the United States as a whole, are so nearly like those which roused her ire in 1892 that the speech she made then, from which I have quoted, could be made today with quite equal pertinency.

The moral? Perhaps it is that something more than statutes and constitutional amendments will be necessary to correct the effects of man's inhumanity to man. The Golden Rule, literally applied, would do more to correct these desperate conditions than all the "rugged individualism," "new deals," or "populist platforms" conceived by the mind of man.

* * *

The publicity man of the League of Nations announces with great gravity that a summons to the world to unite in a war upon habit-forming drugs has been sent to every government save that of Manchoukuo. That state not having been "recognized," does not, in fact, exist for the League. If opium and its derivatives are to be controlled in Manchoukuo it will not be because of any appeal or encouragement from the League.

This is, perhaps, wholly in accord with the established code of diplomacy. But one would think that the Secretariat, if possessed of a memory and a sense of humor, would have soft-pedaled its action instead of boasting of it. Not so long ago the League bore to the United States much the relation which Manchoukuo now bears to the League. Letters from the Secretary-General to the United States Department of State were thrown in the wastebasket unread. Nobody in that department admitted that a League of Nations existed, and as for addressing a communication to it on any subject, however vital to the world's well-being, such an action would have shaken the pillars out of the ugly gray building at Pennsylvania Avenue and Eighteenth Street. The League suffered little from this attitude, but the United States Government was made utterly ridiculous.

It took years to correct that folly. Probably in a decade or two the League, too, will see its blunder.

The Masculine Town of London

By SYDNEY A. CLARK

IT HAS long since become commonplace to refer to London as a man's town and Paris as a woman's town. Is there anything to this, or is it a meaningless generalization? Ignoring as superficial the fact that masculine apparel styles originate in London and feminine in Paris, I think decidedly that there is something to the threadbare thesis of London's masculinity. One cannot stay for a day in the British metropolis without sensing this.

Look about you and what do you see? On any street scores of well built, solid, good-looking men all going somewhere in an unhurried but unstoppable manner. They belong. They are essential to the scene. They walk and talk with a quiet confidence that announces as if in so many words that this city is *theirs*.

The "Bobbies" have that imperturbable, beefy quality that defies excitement of any kind. They direct traffic with intelligence and efficiency but without a vestige of that passionate gesticulation common to Latin gendarmes. One has a feeling that if a robbery were to be committed on any street whatever a "Bobby" would be on the spot to collar the criminal but *without running*. They all seem to be encyclopædic in their knowledge of London and their directions to strangers are given with courtesy, clarity and patience.

Consider the clubs of London. There London's men are in their element. There are, I was about to say, thousands of these clubs. They cluster about Pall Mall and St. James's Street like wasps about the jam pot of a Surrey tea room. In one of them, the Royal Societies Club, I am writing this article, though I have no Royal or Social qualifications that would seem to warrant my temporary membership. In another, the Savage Club, I lunched and in both clubs I have been impressed, if I may say this, with the *Bostonian* quality of the men present. Yes, I know the shoe should be on the other foot. Boston's clubs have a distinct touch of London about them, but I, a native of the American city, prefer to say that London's club men are Bostonian. There is that quiet unexcited solidity about them, which at its worst may become obstinate complacence and at its best a wellspring of cultural power.

The City Livery Companies of London show the city at its most "manly." These companies, as not all Americans realize, elect the Mayor of London. They constitute a remarkable survival of a dim past, a survival which could only exist in a land so devoted to tradition that it gladly cumbers itself with all sorts of awkwardness rather than risk a change. If you do not believe this, behold in any London shop an article marked, say 1¼ guineas. Then tell yourself within 60 seconds the price of the article in pounds, shillings and pence.

The Livery companies are extremely proud of their lineage and their place in the London sun. I have visited the Barbers' Hall and the Vintners' Hall and have been a guest in the home of a Fanmaker. Needless to say the members of these companies do not swing hot towels or make wine or fans, but they cling with obstinate devotion to the names and trappings of their one-time callings. To be a Barber—with a big B—in London, is to be somebody rather special, the cynosure of envious eyes. To be a barber—with a little b—is to scrype the 'air off the fyces of any come-wot-mye.

I feel in the mood to close this article with an exhortation, so if you do not like such things pray stop reading at this point. I long to see the men—and women—of England and America understand and like each other better year by year. The two most widely sold travel series of recent years are probably those of H. V. Morton and Clara Laughlin. The former author takes every reasonable opportunity to deliver a humorous and well-bred gibe at Americans in England. Miss Laughlin, justly irked and unable to moderate her pen, strikes back.

Such gibes do no good. For our part, let us take great precautions to comport ourselves when in England with a consideration which shall give the least possible excuse for the twittings of British tongues and the raillery of British pens. We must be ourselves in speech and manner, but let us be so with taste, discrimination and that natural courtesy which is so dear to all well-born Britishers.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Key to a Scottish Mystery"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With regard to William M. MacKenzie's comments on your editorial entitled "Key to a Scottish Mystery," I regret that your editorial provoked his remarks.

Scotsmen, in general, have a like regard for "Sir Walter" and "Robbie," and comparison is seldom, if ever, made.

If, as Mr. MacKenzie states, Scotsmen find Burns' poetry so unintelligible, how does he account for the poet's innumerable foreign admirers, many of whom not only read but also memorize his poems.

The average Scotsman is an individual thinker and "cold-blooded Scottish theology" does not blind him to the beauty and truth contained in much that Burns wrote. As always, we separate the gold from the dross, and find treasures in his verses.

In Scotland, and with Scotsmen everywhere, it is not a question of "who is greater," or "who is more respected." They are proud of Scott and Burns and honor both, not willing that either should be publicly preferred.

Detroit, Mich. JOHN M. BURRELL.

Art "Amateurs" Protested

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Watching the World Go By" is a very interesting occupation for all Monitor readers by reason of Mr. Abbot's illuminating comments. The last paragraph of his column in the issue of October 18 is very much "to the point," wherein he refers to the present activities of amateur writers competing with professional newspaper writers.

We are indeed grateful for his defense of the established professional writer, for we are sure he can truly understand the rights of all artists in their special fields of work.

For the last fifteen years there have been too many "amateurs" in the field of art. Business men and women have laid aside their daily business duties and taken in hand the paint brush and the etcher's needle. The business men's art clubs and the women dilettantes have held their annual exhibitions in various cities, with "writeups" in the newspapers like the established artists who have devoted their entire lives to their art.

We have a lot of bad art put before the public by reason of the amateurs and their exhibitions—just as the established newspaper men find a lot of "dismal stuff" put before the long-suffering public by amateur writers. It is as unfair for the amateurs to compete with the established artists as it is for the big politicians to compete with established newspaper writers.

These "depression times," however, are sifting times—each finds his right place and right work—and the true artist survives just as Rembrandt and Michelangelo have survived through the ages.

Boston. MARGARET F. RICHARDSON.

Single Taxers Optimistic

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I write a letter of appreciation of the excellent reports of the annual congress of the Henry George Foundation given in the Monitor, especially the interview with Mrs. Anna George DeMille, daughter of Henry George. Her exposition of the essential philosophy of "single-tax" was clear and convincing with reference to the practical and fiscal side of George's teaching, while that of the ethical and moral side was given with almost reverential conviction.

This was probably the most successful as well as most heartening of all the congresses. Many delegates from distant enclaves gave encouraging reports of beneficent results from the application of the single tax method of collecting their local revenues; while the general feeling was one of optimism and hope.

It was gratifying to see on the literature table a daily supply of The Christian Science Monitor, and to note that the supply was quickly exhausted, for in this group as elsewhere, the Monitor is known and appreciated as a champion of fair play and of progressive ideas.

Cincinnati, Ohio. O. A. TOEPPERT.

Drinking Milk

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was greatly cheered with your editorial "Advertising Milk," in the Monitor. It should give the milkman a happy thought.

The writer attended the Los Angeles County fair, held at Pomona, the other day, and while taking lunch in a large café—big beer sign over the door—it was noted that only one could be seen drinking beer out of nearly fifty in sight, a dozen or more drinking milk, others the so-called popular drinks. W. S. COX.

Los Angeles.